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SUBSCRIPTIONS to the American Fourth Liberty Loan in North China are now in excess of G.$600,000. In all probability the subscriptions, especially from the Chinese, would have been double this amount on this date had it not been for the break in exchange caused by the news of the Bulgarian armistice which was received in Shanghai early in the week. It is unfortunate that this news should have been reflected in the Liberty Loan subscriptions, and time still remains for those in charge of the campaign to make up for the loss and more. Instead of a lessening of effort, the news of the week should stimulate a redoubling of effort on the part of all Allied interests in China toward the successful conclusion of the war. And there is no better way of redoubling the effort than by piling up such a subscription to the American Liberty Loan that the news will ring around the world and into Berlin and show the German government that there is no question where Chinese business men stand on these issues. The following comment from the *Financial World* of New York emphasizes this important point of redoubling our efforts at this vital turning of the tide:

"WHEN the war will end is a topic of endless discussion in Wall Street, since on the duration of the war depends the values of the things Wall Street trades in. If Wall Street could, by some occult method, learn definitely when the conflict shall close and how, it could become rich beyond its wildest dreams, because it would not need to speculate but would be able to buy or sell stocks as the circumstances and the terms and date of the termination of the conflict dictated, and be pretty sure of what would happen to the market when the general outside public learned what Wall Street had known long before. But Wall Street doesn't know when the war will end or on what terms, but it has been lately hearing of some tremendously big plans of the American government, or rather the General Staff, for carrying the contest into Germany. To that end it is said the General Staff has laid out a plan for building 10,000 locomotive engines and for hundreds of miles of standard gauge steel tracks to run clear into Germany. Two or three years more of the war are anticipated and we will have had 5,000,000 soldiers in France by that time. Many letters coming from the French front from American soldiers do not support the belief that the war is to be prolonged. Not a few letters mention a much circulated report that the war will end by October 1 next. These statements are based on numerous interviews with German prisoners who say there will be no very serious Hun resistance after September and that a

collapse in Germany is rapidly approaching. In some of the divisions the soldiers are wagering 2 to 1 that the early winter will see peace re-established. It is our impression (it is dangerous to have positive convictions in a time like the present when kaleidioscopic changes are possible any day) that there is a conviction at Washington which is not openly voiced, that Germany may crack at any time but that it is good military tactics and also good strategy as well, to drive ahead at full speed both in preparation and with the armies in the field, as though the foe were as fresh as when the war started. The ocular evidence to Germany that we are preparing for an army of 5,000,000 men will do more to bring her military chiefs to a realization of the uselessness of the struggle and cause greater restlessness and division among her people than all the boasting the Allies may do."

COMING from a Chinese of the younger generation who has been educated abroad, the article in this issue of the REVIEW written by the Peking correspondent of MILLARD'S REVIEW, Mr. Hollington K. Tong, is little short of startling. Mr. Tong is in a position to understand the real sentiments of intelligent Chinese about the present unfortunate situation of their government, but it is somewhat suprising that he has the boldness, one may say the termerity, to advocate foreign intervention with the management of China's finances and fiscal affairs. Indeed, a foreign journalist in China would hesitate to take this position for fear of having his motive misunderstood. Realizing how Mr. Tong's position as a working journalist at the Capital (recalling previous instances of a similar character) might be affected by his criticisms of certain phases of Administration, we can presume that he feels sure of his ground, and of the underlying sentiments of the official class as well as the Chinese business element, before presenting some form of foreign supervision as a means of succoring this nation from complete disintegration. In that view, our correspondent is by no means isolated. It is probable that a majority of China's sincere foreign friends regard some form of "assistance" by America, or by a combination of Powers associated with America, as the only promising solution of the present debacle. This opinion grows and is strengthened as conditions become worse, and as it becomes less and less probable that the men in power in China now can by themselves work out a solution to stabilize and unite the nation in its hour of peril. Knowing the traditional reluctance of the American government to interfere in the domestic affairs of any other country, we realize that it will be difficult to gain the consent of President Wilson to any form of interference in China; and we may be certain that any "assistance" to this nation with which America will participate will have the object of, and be calculated to preserve absolutely, the independence of China and would be administered with a view to restoring her complete autonomy at the earliest moment. And we take it that no intervention, should it come to that, which does not have the consent and the active participation of America, will be tolerable even to those Chinese who, like our Peking correspondent, firmly believe that the time for such intervention has arrived.

THERE is one important phase of the Far Eastern business situation which, quite fortunately, American business men are rapidly coming to recognize. That is the matter of maintaining a free and open competition in the Far East between China and Japan as suppliers of raw materials for the American markets. In such lines as vegetable oils, tea, raw silk and certain minerals, the Far East possesses a practical monopoly and the war has served to show the necessity of a free and open market in these lines being maintained. If, for example, Japan should be able to absolutely control the supply of raw silk from the Far East, it doesn't require much imagination for the American silk manufacturer to understand what would happen to his business. On the other hand the Chinese silk spinner or grower fully understands that if his business is to have a future, he must keep the market avenues to the United States and Europe after the war, fully open and free. It's his only salvation for the future development of his business. If certain American bankers, business men and publicists who have been advocating that Japan should be given a free hand in the exploitation of China's native industries, could look ahead and see the precipice for American business that this policy would lead America to, they would at once change their attitude. Consul-General Sammons in an address in New York which was quoted in the *Journal of Commerce* explained the present great extent to which Japan is already acting as a "middleman" in the sale of China's native products to American manufacturers.

Large quantities of Japan's purchase of raw materials in China were for ultimate consumption in the United States. This is particularly true of vegetable oils and oil-bearing seeds, many American buyers preferring to buy China's products in or through Japan, owing to the greater facility of getting freight space out of Japan, and also largely on account of gold prices based on Japanese currency not being subject to fluctuation as are prices based on Chinese currency. Consequently, Japan has to her credit a large volume of business transacted with China in which she has acted merely as middleman purchasing for American consumption.

If Chinese and American business men can be made to realize the danger ahead, the element of self-preservation should make them spare no effort that will keep China's trade avenues open.

THE suppression of eight Chinese newspapers in Peking last month by a police order has caused much comment in foreign as well as in enlightened Chinese circles. This sweeping muzzling of the press has been carried out in spite of the provisional Constitution guaranteeing freedom of speech and press in China. The direct cause for the order was the publication of a news item on the secret negotiations between the Chinese government and Japanese bankers for a $100,000,000 loan to prolong the life of the present cabinet and for a continuance of the internal warfare. Upon the publication of news regarding the proposal, the editors and proprietors of eight leading papers were summoned to the local court, but were released on bail the next day, although none of the papers was allowed to reappear. It is said that the exposures of loan negotiations that have been recently made by the press have considerably embarrassed the government. Hence the strong action taken against the editors. One interesting fact in connection with this wholesale suppression of the metropolitan newspapers is that most of the dailies closed down by official order had been attacking the policy of the present cabinet in selling out the country to Japan. Some of the papers were reported as being subsidized by either the President's followers or the Chinputang or the Progressive Party, which is not now in power. The public in Peking particularly miss the *Morning Bell* and the *Kuo Min Kung Pao*, which usually publish timely news.

IT is said that the Chinese papers suppressed by the police on September 25 were guilty of translating news from the *Peking & Tientsin Times*, a British paper in Tientsin, concerning the negotiations for the new loans with Japan. In this connection, the editor of the *Peking Times*, an English paper edited by a Chinese, states that it is rather unfair to hold Chinese editors responsible for publishing news merely because they are Chinese. The *Times* remarks that many of the Foreign Correspondents obtain their news from agents of the Southern government concerning Japanese loans, or at least this was what was given out by those responsible for the closing down of the papers. Be this as it may, little doubt now exists regarding the truth of the negotiations for more loans with Japan. It is pointed out that the fact that the government is afraid of public criticism is proof conclusive that it is afraid of the terms of these agreements being made public and that it is doing its best to conceal them. Efforts are being made to secure the cancellation of the order closing down the Chinese papers. A meeting has been called by the president of the Peking Press Association, and editors and proprietors of all the papers in the Capital have met and discussed means for helping their fellow-craftsmen. A petition has been drafted and presented to the responsible officials, requesting that the suppressed papers be allowed to re-appear, pointing out the injustice of prohibiting their publication merely because they have published a report regarding a matter which the editors considered detrimental to the country. The President-elect has been appealed to to use his good offices in this matter.

MARQUIS Saionji, who has been leading the life of a recluse, has not thought it convenient to put his shoulders to the wheel of the political struggle in Japan. The Emperor therefore ordered Mr. K. Hara, the leader of the Seiyukai party, to form a cabinet and he has responded to the call. Mr. Hara is well known in Japan as a thoughtful politician of not conservative views and is popular with the Young Japanese who cherish liberal ideas. His activities and utterances as a leader of the largest political party in Japan have been marked with sobriety. But for the help of Mr. Hara's party the Terauchi cabinet would have fallen before this. The Kenseikai party, headed by Viscount Kato, criticised Mr. Hara for giving his silent support to the "unconstitutional" cabinet of Count Terauchi. Mr. Hara is not a graduate of any of the Japanese or foreign universities. He was once on the staff of the *Hochi* and accompanied the late Marquis Inouye to Korea as a newspaper correspondent in 1882. He is supposed to have a knowledge of China since he was once Japanese consul in Tientsin. He was in the Japanese Embassy in Paris where he subsequently became charge d'affaires. In 1905 he was Vice-Minister of Commerce. After spending a few years in Korea as the Japanese Minister, Mr. Hara worked successfully as the chief editor of the *Osaka Mainichi*. He was the right-hand man of the late Prince Ito. In 1908 he visited Europe and America and was Minister for Home Affairs in 1913-14. The great ques-

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OF THE FAR EAST

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YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, MEX. TEN DOLLARS IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED, IN CHINA AND THE FAR EAST. IN THE UNIED STATES FIVE DOLLARS U.S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER IN THE AMERICAN, CHINESE, BRITISH AND JAPANESE POST OFFICES AT SHANGHAI IN MAY, 1917.

tion awaiting solution by the Japanese government is the China question and much of Mr. Hara's success depends on his taking a just and liberal view of this most vital question in which both Okuma and Terauchi not only failed but made Japan extremely unpopular in the eyes of the world. The day of reckoning must come soon after the war and China when restored to power will not forget Japan's present policy. It is the first time in the constitutional history of Japan that a leader of a political party has formed a cabinet. The personnel of the new cabinet is as follows:

Prime Minister and Minister of Justice, Mr. Hara; Minister for Home Affairs, Mr. T. Tokonami; Minister for Foreign Affairs, Viscount Uchida; Minister of Finance, Baron K. Takahashi; Minister of War, Lt. General G. Tanaka; Minister of Navy, Admiral T. Kato; Minister of Education, Mr. T. Nakahashi; Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, Mr. T. Yamamoto; Minister of Communications, Mr. U. Noda; General Secretary of the Cabinet, Mr. K. Takahashi. It may be remarked that Viscount Uchida, who has been made Minister for Foreign Affairs, was Japanese Ambassador in Petrograd until last year and it was he who opposed Japanese intervention in Siberia when the Terauchi government considered the question several months ago before finally adopting it. His views having been overruled he retired. It is the first Japanese cabinet in which so many untitled men have come into office.

THE British Shipping Controller in his annual report on the achievements of the British transport service, paid a high compliment to American genius in the matter of transporting troops and supplies to France and also in the equally important matter of organizing its forces in France. That part of the report referring to this subject follows:

From the shipping standpoint three classes of armies are engaged in this war. There are, first, such armies as those of Germany, Austria and, in some measure, France. The German army illustrates my point best. It has a continuous line. It is connected with its sources of supply by railways, and it can move its military impedimenta from the factory behind the lines swiftly, as well as cheaply, varying the supply arrangements with ease, in accordance with the changing military conditions.

In a second class comes the British army. The English Channel, with a varying breadth of from about twenty to fifty miles, lies between it and its main bases of supply. That means that the British authorities are compelled to maintain behind the lines larger supplies than the Germans are compelled to maintain.

In the third class comes the American army. It is about 100 times as far removed from its bases of supplies as the British army, and that fact exaggerates the difficulties of the tonnage problem, because not only must large reserves be maintained of military material and food, but provision must be made on vast scale for extensive workshops, hospitals, etc. All that means tonnage. In fact, not until the war is over shall we be able to form a complete conception of the enormous quantities of stores of all kinds which have had to be brought across the Atlantic not including railway material and locomotives and the equipment of ports. I believe that the American army now has in France a railroad with more miles of track and a heavier equipment than the Erie railroad. Those who are familiar with shipping matters will appreciate what that means in tonnage. But that is not all, for there is no more remarkable feature of this transport movement than the success with which the Americans have transformed some of the French ports. They have brought them up to the highest standards which are familiar on the United States seaboard. The reorganization scheme involving immense quantities of material has been carried out with wonderful success. I may mention the case of the *Leviathan*, formerly the Hamburg-America liner *Vaterland*, as an illustration of the rapidity with which ships are turned around. This enormous vessel recently reached a French port with 11,000 men on board. What happened? Those troops, almost equivalent to a whole German division, were disembarked, 4,000 tons of coal were taken on board, and within forty-eight hours the *Leviathan* was on her way back to the United States.

The American troop movement not only means that invaluable aid is being given in stemming the German invasion of France, but that French transportation by railway and port transportation in a large area of that country is being brought permanently up to the American standard.

International Control of China's Finances Is Needed Now!

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

CHINA is confronted with the alternative of Japanese control of her finances or international control of them. This is a painful fact for a Chinese to admit, but admit it he must if he is really honest. Most of China's leading officials are rotten to the core and cannot be depended upon to save China from the fate of Rome, Greece and Korea. By perfecting squeezing or official corruption as an art, giving away for personal reasons everything and anything which contributes to the strength of a nation, and fearing neither God nor the devil in openly robbing the unfortunate country of proceeds from the sale of its birthright, they have created a condition under which corruption becomes the order of the day. Immediate assistance of foreigners should be invited to send these officials into permanent retirement and create a new condition vastly different from the old one in order to avert China's impending bankruptcy. Eighty per cent of thinking Chinese who are in touch with political events and are well acquainted with the personal records of officials now in the zenith

of power in China, after a careful consideration of the future of China's four hundred million people, have come to the above conclusion rather unwillingly. Within my own knowledge, half a dozen former cabinet ministers and another half dozen former governors are regarding foreign intervention in China's financial matters and a certain amount of disinterested control under Western leadership as the only solution of her calamitous problem, although they will not admit this to foreigners who are not on intimate terms with them. May God speed the day when China's corrupt mandarins can no longer sell her birthright for an unhappy mess of pottage! At least half of her population are offering this earnest prayer in their hearts to-day.

It is needless to deny the existence of these alternatives, and dishonest to ignore them. China has already borrowed from Japan over $100,000,000 and is about to borrow a billion more for wasteful purposes. Yen 104,000,000 purchased Korea. Another billion will seal China's doom. Japan is only too anxious to lend the money. As China spends monthly $20,000,000 for the maintenance of a truculent bandit soldiery in the loyal provinces exclusive of funds for military movements, one billion dollars can be squandered in less than six months. With its expenditure, the Chinese Republic hastens the loss of its independence. Excepting those who have made the bargain with Japanese statesmen to reduce this country to the position of a vassal state, all Chinese, when they are asked to have a choice of the two controls, prefer the international one. If such control of China's finances has to come, they hope it will come earlier so that the remaining portion of the country's natural resources may be preserved and that an enormous amount of squeezes going into the pockets of adventurers cloaked in official garbs may be spared for industrial development and educational purposes. As such foreign intervention in Chinese financial affairs must come, thinking Chinese privately advocate that it would be better for China to ask it. According to their reasoning, if she does so, the foreign Powers would think better of her and she might have it on her own terms. There is no shame, in their opinion, in extending an invitation to them for assistance. China incurs more disgrace, as is pointed out by a foreign diplomat, by pretending to be a capable manager of her home affairs although as a matter of fact she is not. It pays to be frank with those who know more about China than many of her own sons do. A high official once made a big commission out of a loan and successfully fooled his countrymen into the belief that he was honest in the transaction, but the government of the foreign bankers concerned was informed even as to the percentage of the commission given him. By frankly admitting herself to be a poor administrator and inviting foreign co-operation, China will have nothing to lose and everything to gain. One Chinese high officials with whom I have discussed the question compares international control of China's finances to the employment of artisans to whitewash a dirty house in which all the walls are full of cobwebs and dust, and re-arrange all the chairs and tables therein which have been turned upside down. To-day China finds herself exactly in such a confused condition, but she can easily set her house in order with outside assistance just as the owner of a house does with the help of artisans.

It is feared, however, that China never would officially ask foreign assistance in the reorganization of her finances. It may therefore be found necessary, according to two former cabinet officials, to bring financial pressure to bear upon her. Before long, China will have to float a big loan to reorganize herself, unable as she is to continue expending $20,000,000 a month. Whether her civil war ceases or not, money must be obtained to keep the ferocious soldiery quiet or it will be let loose and prey upon peace-loving and law-abiding people throughout the length and breadth of the country. There is the chance for application of financial pressure. All that the Powers have to do, according to well-wishers of China, is to cooperate with Japan in refraining from supplying the predatory militarists with another cent. By such pressure, Chinese statesmen will unquestionably agree to any reasonable terms that may be offered them as a condition for floating another reorganization loan.

Admitting that demoralizing officials are in control of state affairs, sceptics question the wisdom of international meddling in their internal affairs, and doubt whether good results may be expected therefrom. A careful study of China's problem will, however, convince them that the present most unsatisfactory state of affairs will continue as long as no external pressure is used for its modification. In Peking corrupt officials have no wish to leave their lucrative posts. Many of the government officers over which they are presiding are rapidly turning out only slackers, depraved officials and pleasure seekers. Young men, who are fresh from universities, and with the best of intentions to serve their country, after joining one of them if they are unfortunate enough, will at once be confronted with two problems. If they desire promotion and the confidence of their chief they will have to become as degenerated as he. If they want to preserve their personal integrity and if they have no influence, they will be dismissed in no time. And if they have influence, they will be retained without promotion and are required only to attend office three or four hours a day and do nothing. Five years of such easy life will incapacitate any person, no matter how strong a man he may be mentally and physically, and wreck whatever ambitions he

may have previously possessed. Men equipped with modern education will thus have no chance to play a principal part in the administration of their national affairs, unlike their Japanese brethren, who are usually taken into the public service upon the completion of their foreign education and are given an opportunity to help remodel their country upon modern lines.

With international administration of China's finances, these corrupt officials cannot and will not remain in power. Upon their retirement, an honest and efficient administration with the assistance of the Powers can be inaugurated and will in due course of time prove itself to be a blessing to the four hundred million people. Under it, young men who are honest of purpose and men with character and men who prefer starvation and privation to questionable official positions will have a chance for public service and show their initiative and administrative ability to the fullest extent. After ten years, a staff of experienced civil servants will be trained up for the rule of the nation. Such a solution will chiefly affect Peking, the center of administration, but attention must likewise be turned to the provinces.

The provincial officials and officers are just as bad. Only "men with blue eyes," as one Chinese scholar puts it, can impose the strongest curb upon them. On the one hand, the provinces have stopped the admittance to Peking of monthly quotas, and on the other hand demand money from it for the maintenance of their troops, who are no better than robbers, and who never hesitate to murder and pillage. As the central government has no other income, it resorts to loan-making and thereby saddles upon the people more indebtedness in order to feed these robbers. Unless foreign cooperation is secured in carrying out the disbandment program, which must be adopted sooner or later, these so-called soldiers will remain an ungovernable element. Hsu Shih-chang, the President-elect, has declared that he will disband a large portion of them. How he is going to do it is puzzling. Without foreign assistance, not a single soldier can be disarmed, and on the contrary more will be recruited. Even if Yuan Shih-kai, who was considered a strong man, were raised from his grave, he would fail. Several foreign officials also consider the disbandment of the soldiers as the most difficult question, even if it were undertaken with the assistance of the Powers. Commenting on this view, a retired official who has had much administrative experience in Peking says: "If the Powers tighten the purse string, the militarists will readily yield. If they attempt to seize the salt or customs revenues, which have been pledged as security for foreign loans, the mere threat of active intervention will quickly stop them." When these truculent soldiers have been disbanded, the provincial problem is nearly solved. Trained civil servants can be sent down from Peking to rule the provinces.

Various forms of international control of China's finances have been suggested. Some propose a partial control of them whilst others are in favor of more complete control, but the proposal of a former chief secretary of the cabinet appears more practical than all the others. He advocates that an international loan of G. $200,000,000 should be made to China. The participating Powers should be Great Britain, France, America and Japan. America should be made the leader of the undertaking. A portion of the loan proceeds should be used for the return of petty loans contracted since the war to Japan as well as to the other countries and thus redeem valuable concessions. Another portion should be expended upon the disbandment of the majority of the soldiers. Emphasis should be laid upon proportional disbandment; otherwise seeds will be sown for future civil strife. Representatives of the Powers should see to it that the dismissed soldiers are actually sent home and there will be no repetition of Yuan Shih-kai tactics. In 1913, when the first reorganization loan was concluded, a portion of its proceeds was appropriated for the curtailment of the troops. Yuan Shih-kai did disband some in the South, but in the North he used the loan proceeds for recruiting more. One representative Southerner points out that the present civil war found its origin in the first disbandment of the troops in 1913.

It is suggested that a census of soldiers in the country should be taken so that their commanders cannot find disbandment an occasion for further squeeze. A Chinese division is supposed to be composed of 12,000 soldiers, but its actual strength varies between 15,000 and 5,000. If no census is taken, a division commander having only 5,000 under his command asked to dismiss half of his division will not send away a single soldier by complying with the order, but will pocket the disbandment fund. Later, he may use this ill-gotten money to recruit more soldiers and thereby strengthen his position. As a precaution, a permanent inspecting committee should be maintained to check private recruiting.

The remaining portion of the loan proceeds should be used for reorganizing China industrially. Industrial reorganization will give work to disbanded soldiers, without which they will return to forest life and menace the national peace. It will also provide work for millions of people who are willing to labor for their rice but fail to find employment. Financial reorganization should consist of the resumption of specie payment of depreciated notes and the reform of currencies. After the completion of industrial and financial reorganization, impracticable mining laws should be so

revised as to encourage Chinese and foreign investment of capital in mines. At present the Chinese, to say nothing of foreigners, who discover a mine usually fail to obtain registration of it in the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce because of the existence of the ancient red-tape system. Many even lose their property through the covetousness of high officials. Following this, protection should be given to Chinese merchants. They are thriving in the Straits Settlements and America because of good laws. They would have better prospects for success in their own country with whose customs and habits they are thoroughly acquainted if accorded proper protection. In the end the confidence of the people in the government will be restored, and any amount of money can be raised in China for industrial or other purposes without difficulty.

As to the practical side of international administration of China's finances, a commission, which may be called a debt commission, a bankruptcy commission, international receivership or international cooperation—to be composed of say six representatives from the Powers concerned and four representative Chinese—has been suggested to supervise the income and expenditure of China especially and undertake the aforementioned reforms incidentally. It will be similar to the Salt Administration although on a much larger scale and with a more complicated administrative machinery. Such a commission is to last for twenty years, and during the period it will not only save China from bankruptcy, but also will develop her into one of the most prosperous nations on earth.

If America and the Allies can be induced to take up this matter, they themselves will immensely benefit. An allied policy on the foregoing basis will have far-reaching political results. It will undoubtedly bring into close and intimate cooperation Great Britain, the United States, France and Japan, and make them the financial guardians of China. It will prevent any one Power from having a predominant interest, but make them all interested in her future welfare. China stands to-day in imminent danger of Russian anarchy and German penetration, but by carrying out the measures as roughly outlined under American leadership and with the cooperation of the Allies, both dangers can be averted.

In this connection, the suggestion of an important foreign business man that Woodrow Wilson should be invited to manage China may not be lacking in interest. In a letter to a Shanghai paper, he says: "Nobody can be satisfied with the present state of affairs in Peking; and the opinion seems to be developing among us foreigners that sooner or later, it will become necessary that the Powers step in and put the entire country under some competent foreign management. This is the only way in China. China can be properly developed and at the same time saved, for her own benefit as well as for the benefit of the rest of the world that cannot in the long run tolerate such an unruly danger-spot on the map. But if that may or will have to be the end, why not begin now to look for the right man for that difficult job? And there is one, who will be out of a job within a few years—Woodrow Wilson! and it must be hoped that the war will be over before his present term is up. It is possible, of course, that the United States will require his services even after the war for helping in rearranging this much entangled world and to put into practice his theory of the League of Nations; but on the other hand, if he could be induced to come to China and organize the government of this country, I think he would be able to do wonders. He would come with clean hands and he would look far beyond the narrow limits of party-trouble, old custom and superstition and he would be able to make China the richest country in every way within a few years."

Some Chinese returned students from American are of the opinion that Theodore Roosevelt is a more fitting person for the difficult job on account of his explosive temperament, quick decisions and martial characteristics, but the general view is that President Wilson, because of his constructive statesmanship, his popularity with Great Britain and France and his new financial policy towards China, can render greater services to this country. Foreign control under Wilson's leadership is considered by all Chinese as the least objectionable solution of China's deplorable situation. Irrespective of its practicability and soundness or otherwise, the suggestion offers food for thought.

Such a new *regime* appears necessary from the historical point of view. When the Ming dynasty was in its last days, officials placed their personal interests above public ones. Even when the revolting soldiers were battering off the gate of Peking, none of them cared about the national doom. As a last resort, the Emperor Chung Ching asked Chow Kuei, his most notorious brother-in-law, for a loan with which to repel invaders, but in spite of Chow being four times a millionaire, the imperial request for funds was reluctantly met with Tls. 100,000. Finally the Capital was lost and the Emperor committed suicide by hanging himself on Coal Hill, which students of history still look upon with sadness. Fate, however, decreed that Li Chuang, the rebel chief, should capture the imperial brother-in-law and make him wear on his head an iron tourniquet. Then Li queried, "You thief and traitor! how much money have you and where do you keep it?" The once powerful royal relative submis-

sively replied: "One million dollars in my personal coffer." The iron tourniquet was further tightened, and Li demanded more. Chow revealed more of his wealth. After turning over several hundred million dollars, the despicable traitor begged that his life be spared. With the remark that "having such villains like you in control of state affairs, the Ming dynasty cannot but fall," the rebel chief decapitated him.

Soon afterwards the Manchus defeated Li Chuang and occupied the Chinese Throne. With the replacing of the Ming by the Tsing dynasty two hundred and eighty years ago, China once more became powerful. Shortly before the overthrow of the Tsing dynasty in 1911 and the establishment of the Republic, the same phenomena of corruption, nepotism and bribery among high officials, like the ghost of Macbeth reappeared. In the first two or three years, however, there was the hope of reformation, but at present state affairs have refallen even into more corrupt hands. This time foreigners are required to purge the nation of selfish and treacherous elements and assist in reorganizing its affairs and invigorating the Chinese race. History repeats itself. Thinking Chinese have already made up their minds to the inevitable and are ready to accept what God wills.

Peking, September 28, 1918.

The Press and Democracy in Japan

BY H. P. SHASTRI

JOURNALISM in Japan is not more than 60 years old, although it had existed there in a crude and incipient form for about three hundred years. Soon after the establishment of the Tokugawa government after a long period of warfare and trouble there appeared in Yedo, modern Tokio, news letters published occasionally containing court news and other sensational happenings. These news sheets were called *Yomiuri*, meaning "sold by hawking about," and were printed from crude wooden blocks.

Batavia-Shimbun, which contained the translations of the Dutch papers published in Batavia, was the first periodical publication in Japan and appeared in the middle of the last century. The first daily published in Japan was the Yokohama *Mainichi*, which appeared in 1871 and is still published in Tokio. Others followed—*Nichi Nichi* in 1872, *Hochi* in 1873 and *Yomiuri* in 1874. Henceforward the pace was rapid.

The call to knowledge, the accumulation of wealth, and important events like the wars with China and Russia and the establishment of a so-called representative government in Japan, have led to a rapid development of the press. Now there are some papers that claim a daily circulation of over a quarter of a million copies. Every paper in Japan has to furnish a security in cash with the authorities, the amount of which ranges from 2,000 to 175 yen. The newspapers are not free from official restrictions and the police have power to stop circulation of any issue of a paper containing matters detrimental to the interests of the bureaucracy. They are not allowed to publish details of the preliminary examination of a criminal case nor the proceedings of law cases which are heard *in camera*. In 1914 there were 2,719 periodical publications, of which 861 were newspapers. Newspaper-reading has become very popular in Japan and there is scarcely a home in towns like Tokio, Osaka, Kobe, Kyoto and Yokohama which does not subscribe to several daily newspapers. There are some daily papers which cost 20 sen a month each and thus they can reach the homes of the poor too. But the majority of the readers do not care for political news or parliamentary discussions, their interest being confined to social and sensational news only.

The press of Japan is only as free as it can be expected to be under a militaristic government. Still the press is bold and at times fearless, with the result that "almost all the vernacular papers use dummy editors or publishers, this peculiar device being a relic of bygone days when the censors were authorised to fine or even imprison at their own discretion editors or publishers for an article judged prejudicial to the public order or social decency." The press leads to democracy and the modern bent of the thought of the progressive Japan to democracy is fostered by the press. The news about the emperor, princes, ministers, traders, scholars and officials being published in the same columns impresses the mind of the Japanese with democratic tendencies.

The following is a rough description of a few leading papers of Japan. *Yorozu Cho-ho*, established in November 1892, having both morning and evening editions, is at once an influential, respectable and liberal paper. It is independent in its policy and a friend of the laborer. Its comments are sane and its attitude very democratic. There was a time when this paper was regarded as the most vituperative paper in Japan and its attacks are very vigorous and impartial. The spirit and versatile genius of its editor, Ishikawa, has made the paper very popular. During the war the attitude of the *Yorozu* has been highly commendable and more than once writings urging Japan to send troops to the European front have appeared in this paper. In fact it is called a pro-British paper. Its hatred of Terauchi and

Goto and its contempt for the Seiyukai are very prominent. It is a friend of the poor and at the time of the recent rice riots in Japan it scolded the authorities. It advocated intervention in Siberia and warned the capitalists against exploiting that unfortunate country. It is a great friend of Marquis Okuma and bitterly against the Terauchi government. "It is doing good work in its way in demolishing the superstitious old reverence for everything official and creating vigorous, independent, democratic principles among the youthful readers."

The Tokio *Asahi*, established in 1888, is an independent paper which is unsensational, dignified and respectable. Its foreign cable service is remarkable and it is the best medium for advertisements of new books and magazines. The *Asahi* enjoys considerable popularity among the collegians and scholars and its comments are always sober. It publishes contributions from really clever and sometimes witty writers. Its language is polished and clean and the contributions by Sugimura Sojinkan are read with interest. Japanese journalism is yet in its infancy and even the editor of a paper like the *Asahi* sometimes forgets his responsibilities and journalistic etiquette. Last year there appeared a series of articles on India in the Tokio *Asahi* by a Japanese priest travelling in India. He so misrepresented India and her morality that the whole Indian community was shocked. I wrote a rejoinder to the Japanese priest's unwarranted condemnation of the Indian people and took it to the office of the *Asahi*. I saw one of the editors and asked him to insert my rejoinder in his paper. He read it, smiled, shook his head and said in his imperfect English, "Thank you very much, you write well. But you see—but I can't publish it in my paper." I told him repectfully that justice and journalistic etiquette demanded that he should publish my writing. He still seemed unwilling to grant my legitimate request and said, "If I publish your article my readers will think that the previous articles were misleading, you may publish it in any foreign paper for you are a foreigner." I indignantly left the office of the *Asahi* and gave my manuscripts to Gregory Mason of the *Japan Advertiser*, explaining to him what the editor of the *Asahi* had said. He felt very sorry and the following day my note appeared in the *Advertiser*. But I was thankful to the *Asahi* editor for his frankness, which is indeed rare in Japan.

The *Miyako*, established in 1885, enjoys perhaps the largest circulation, most of its readers being dancing and singing girls and others fond of gay life. It publishes news about the licensed quarters and public houses. In its discussions on politics the paper is pro-bureaucratic, but as a matter of fact it bothers itself very little about politics. It is the most popular paper in Tokio and interesting geisha-stories are a chief feature of it.

Nippon Oyobi Nippon Jin is a fortnightly devoted to politics. Its editor, Dr. Miyake, is an imperialist and a sharp critic of everything Western. During the Great War he has often written comments unfavorable to the Allies.

The *Yomiuri*, established in June of 1874, has three features not shared by other dailies. They are a woman's page, a column devoted to the translation of comments of foreign journals, and a literature page. The woman's page is not very popular with the fair sex, who think that the writer is not well acquainted with the psychology of woman, and the translations of foreign comments are too brief to be well understood. The attitude of the *Yomiuri* is perfectly pro-Ally and as long as Viscount Motono, who is a near relative of the editor, was Foreign Minister of Japan, the paper advocated his policy. Bitter in its denunciations of Germany, it advocated Siberian intervention with unusual eloquence. The paper is written in good and decent language and women and children can read it quite safely. Sometimes very interesting stories appear in the literature column of the paper. Its attitude toward democracy is not very pronounced and few comments, if any, on equality, freedom of speech and press or anti-militaristic articles appear in this paper.

The *Yamato*, established in 1872, is a bureaucratic organ. In 1914 it wrote violently anti-British articles which did not bring much additional popularity to the paper. Being an organ of the Japanese bureaucracy the *Yamato* does not stand for democracy and without caring to remove the evils of the Japanese society or government it is keen in denouncing others for the least failings.

The *Kokumin*, established in 1909, is edited by Mr. Tokutomi, who is a noted imperialist in Japan. His views are always more or less anti-European and his works on the same lines are read widely by young Japanese cherishing territorial ambitions. This paper represents a clique of bureaucracy and is popular with the young politicians.

It enjoys considerable popularity and is read with interest by Japanese of imperialistic tendencies. There can be no question as to the abilities of its editor, who has travelled far and wide and is known as a good writer of the Japanese language.

Chuyo Koron is a high-class monthly published in Tokio. It is devoted to politics and its writings are sane and democratic. Sometimes writings of a democratic nature appear in this journal. Men of high abilities and liberal

tendencies contribute to it. Its moral tone and profundity of thought have made the paper very popular. Literary contributions appearing in this paper are also of a high order.

Toho Jiron is a new but very promising monthly edited by Mr. Nakano, who is a young man of great ability with a wide knowledge of world politics. This journal is also inclined to democracy and friendliness toward China. There are a number of monthlies devoted to women's interests, but excepting one or two, they are all filled with worthless love stories of low type and other trash.

Beside those noticed above there are many other monthlies and dailies treating of, mostly, light things and avoiding serious subjects, for which there is not a great demand in the Island Empire. Journalism is not a very paying profession in Japan and as the public taste is still of a low order a large majority of the Japanese journalists are uninformed men without any claims to high education. The *China Press* (Shanghai) wrote the following about the Japanese editors in one of its recent issues: "Roughly classified, Japanese journalists of a younger generation may be divided into three categories: (1) The *sake*-drinking, geisha-hunting, debt-accumulating, Bohemian geniuses; (2) the politically-ambitious patronage-courting speechifying Chauvinists; (3) the self-satisfied, home-loving, money-saving, company-hating, regular devotees of the pen."

During the Terauchi government the embargo placed on the publication of facts has been very large, though full liberty of expression or discussion has never been allowed the press by the bureaucracy. Sometimes even very harmless news is not allowed to find publication as the bureaucracy thinks that if ignorance is bliss why should it not be perpetuated. A strict embargo was placed on the news about the recent rice riots but it proved quite futile as in spite of the embargo the riots spread like wild fire. The Japanese constitution says, "Japanese subjects shall, within the limits of law, enjoy liberty of speech, writing, publication, public meeting and association." It is evident that the Japanese police puts its own interpretation on the constitution and deprives anybody, especially a foreigner, of his liberty of movement on the vaguest suspicion or heresay report by placing ignorant and blackmailing spies after him whose number in Japan is as multitudinous as the stars in heaven. The condition of the press in Korea is still worse and there is no political paper worth the name edited by a Korean. In the words of the *Japan Chronicle*: "Not only did Count Terauchi suppress seditious writing among the Koreans, but he prohibited or made impossible the publication of all newspapers under Korean ownership or editorship. Even the circulation of the *Japan Chronicle*, besides being subjected to repeated suspension, was checked by the police, educated Koreans being informed that it was not 'a proper paper.' It is to-day impossible for a Korean to discuss the position of his people or the government of the country in a newspaper printed in his own language. . . . When the Korean press was virtually prohibited, the Japanese press remained silent."

There are a few journals published in English by foreigners and among them the *Japan Advertiser* of Tokio and the *Japan Chronicle* of Kobe are widely read. The *Advertiser* is a good paper in its own way and always contains a lot of thoughtful matter and sober comment. It is impartial and independent and has a bright future before it. The *Chronicle* is indeed one of the best papers in the East and its comments are fearless. It is a very good critic of things Japanese and is accused of being anti-Japanese in spirit by Japanese who cannot tolerate the just and bold criticism of Mr. Young, the able editor of the *Chronicle*. Each issue of the *Chronicle* is highly interesting and instructive. Each of these two foreign dailies is much superior to any Japanese journal.

The Osaka *Mainichi* is an independent and impartial daily and its criticism of Japanese politics is fearless. Some people assign it the highest rank among the Japanese dailies.

The *New East*, edited by Robertson Scott is commonly believed to be a propaganda paper. Its comments are too moderate and its interpretation of Japan more poetic than real. Once it wrote a few bold comments and the Young Japan noted for intolerance and open to flattery objected strongly and threatened Mr. Scott with deportation.

Many of the Japanese journals are fanatically patriotic and they lose all sense of tolerance when there is anything which in their opinion interferes with the expansion of Japan. The infallibility of Japan is their deep-seated conviction. How vehement was the tone of the Japanese press some time ago when America sent a most harmless and humanitarian note of advice to China! Their comments showed as if China were already a colony of Japan and the United States was guilty of a shocking crime in advising China to settle her internal differences. Liberalism is almost unknown to the Japanese press. To what consequences irresponsible journalism in Japan will lead to it is yet premature to decide.

President Wilson Announces Allied Peace Principles

The following is a verbatim report of President Wilson's address delivered in New York on September 28 at the opening of the American Fourth Liberty Loan Campaign.

MY fellow citizens: I am not here to promote the loan. That will be done—ably and enthusiastically done—by the hundreds of thousands of loyal and tireless men and women who have undertaken to present it to you and to our fellow citizens throughout the country; and I have not the least doubt of their complete success; for I know their spirit and the spirit of the country. My confidence is confirmed, too, by the thoughtful and experienced cooperation of the bankers here and everywhere, who are lending their invaluable aid and guidance. I have come, rather, to seek an opportunity to present to you some thoughts which I trust will serve to give you, in perhaps fuller measure than before, a vivid sense of the great issues involved, in order that you may appreciate and accept with added enthusiasm the grave significance of the duty of supporting the government by your men and your means to the utmost point of sacrifice and self-denial. No man or woman who has really taken in what this war means can hesitate to give to the very limit of what they have; and it is my mission here to-night to try to make it clear once more what the war really means. You will need no other stimulation or reminder of your duty.

At every turn of the war we gain a fresh consciousness of what we mean to accomplish by it. When our hopes and expectations are most excited we think more definitely than before of the issues that hang upon it and of the purposes which must be realized by means of it. For it has positive and well-defined purposes which we did not determine and which we cannot alter. No statesman or assembly created them; no statesman or assembly can alter them. They have arisen out of the very nature and circumstances of the war.

The most that statesmen or assemblies can do is to carry them out or be false to them. They were perhaps not clear at the outset; but they are clear now. The war has lasted more than four years and the world has been drawn into it. The common will of mankind has been substituted for the particular purposes of individual states. Individual statesmen may have started the conflict, but neither they nor their opponents can stop it as they please. It has become a people's war, and peoples of all sorts and races, of every degree of power and variety of fortune, are involved in its sweeping processes of change and settlement. We came into it when its character had become fully defined and it was plain that no nation could stand apart or be indifferent to its outcome. Its challenge drove to the heart of everything we cared for and lived for. The voice of the war had become clear and gripped our hearts. Our brothers from many lands, as well as our own murdered dead under the sea, were calling to us, and we responded, fiercely and of course.

The air was clear about us. We saw things in their full, convincing proportions as they were; and we have seen them with steady eyes and unchanging comprehension ever since. We accepted the issue of the war as facts, not as any group of men either here or elsewhere had defined them, and we can accept no outcome which does not squarely meet and settle them. Those issues are these:

Shall the military power of any nation or group of nations be suffered to determine the fortunes of peoples over whom they have no right to rule except the right of force?

Shall the strong nations be free to wrong weak nations and make them subject to their purpose and interest?

Shall peoples be ruled and dominated, even in their own internal affairs, by arbitrary and irresponsible force or by their own will and choice?

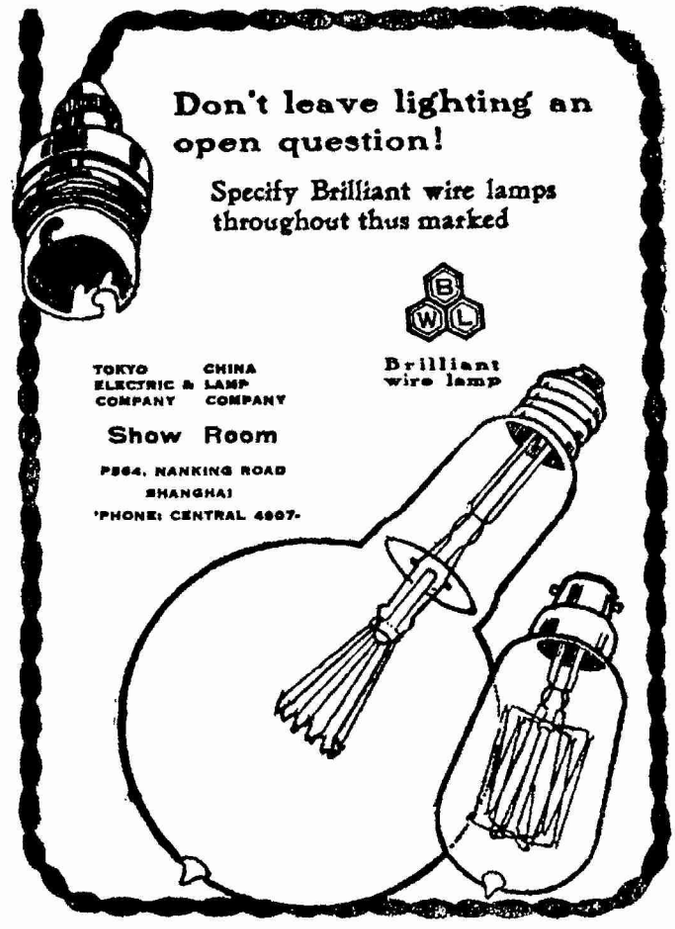
Shall there be a common standard of right and privilege for all peoples and nations or shall the strong do as they will and the weak suffer without redress?

Shall the assertion of right be haphazard and by casual alliance or shall there be a common concert to oblige the observance of common rights?

No man, no group of men, chose these to be the issues of the struggle. They are the issues of it; and they must be settled—by no arrangement or compromise or adjustment of interests, but definitely and once for all and with a full and unequivocal acceptance of the principle that the interest of the weakest is as sacred as the interest of the strongest.

This is what we mean when we speak of a permanent peace, if we speak sincerely, intelligently, and with a real knowledge and comprehension of the matter we deal with.

We are all agreed that there can be no peace obtained by any kind of bargain or compromise with the governments of the Central Empires, because we have dealt with them already and have seen them deal with other governments that were parties to this struggle,



at Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest. They have convinced us that they are without honor and do not intend justice. They observe no covenants, accept no principle but force and their own interest. We cannot "come to terms" with them. They have made it impossible. The German people must by this time be fully aware that we cannot accept the word of those who forced this war upon us. We do not think the same thoughts or speak the same language of agreement.

It is of capital importance that we should also be explicitly agreed that no peace shall be obtained by any kind of compromise or abatement of the principles we have avowed as the principles for which we are fighting. There should be no doubt about that. I am, therefore, going to take the liberty of speaking with the utmost frankness about the practical implications that are involved in it.

If it be in deed and in truth the common object of the governments associated against Germany and of the nations whom they govern, as I believe it to be, to achieve by the coming settlements a secure and lasting peace, it will be necessary that all who sit down at the peace table shall come ready and willing to pay the price, the only price, that will procure it; and ready and willing also, to create in some virile fashion the only instrumentality by which it can be made certain that the agreements of the peace will be honored and fulfilled.

That price is impartial justice in every item of the settlement, no matter whose interest is crossed; and not only impartial justice but also the satisfaction of the several peoples whose fortunes are dealt with. That indispensable instrumentality is a League of Nations formed under governments that will be efficacious. Without such an instrumentality, by which the peace of the world can be guaranteed, peace will rest in part upon the word of outlaws and only upon that word. For Germany will have to redeem her character, not by what happens at the peace table but by what follows.

And, as I see it, the constitution of that League of Nations and the clear definition of its objects must be a part, and in a sense the most essential part, of the peace settlement itself. It cannot be formed now. If formed now it would be merely a new alliance confined to the nations associated against a common enemy. It is not likely that it could be formed after the settlement. It is necessary to guarantee the peace; and the peace cannot be guaranteed as an afterthought. The reason, to speak in plain terms, is that there will be parties to the peace whose promises have proved untrustworthy, and means must be found in connection with the peace settlement itself to remove that source of insecurity. It would be folly to leave the guarantee to the subsequent voluntary action of the governments which we have seen destroy Russia and deceive Roumania.

But these general terms do not disclose the whole matter. Some details are needed to make them sound less like a thesis and more like a practical program. These, then, are some of the particulars, and I state them with the greater confidence because I can state them authoritatively as respecting this government's interpretation of its own duty with regard to peace:

First, the impartial justice meted out must involve no discrimination between those to whom we wish to be just and those to whom we do not wish to be just. It must be a justice that plays no favorites and knows no standard but the equal rights of the several peoples concerned;

Second, no special or separate interest of any single nation or group of nations can be made the basis of any part of the settlement which is not consistent with the common interest of all;

Third, there can be no leagues or alliances or special covenants and understandings within the general and common family of the League of Nations;

Fourth, and more specifically, there can be no special, selfish economic combinations within the league and no employment of any form of economic boycott or exclusion except as the power of economic penalty by exclusion from the markets of the world may be vested in the League of Nations itself as a means of discipline and control;

Fifth, all international agreements and treaties of every kind must be made known in their entirety to the rest of the world.

Special alliances and economic rivalries and hostilities have been the prolific source in the modern world of the plans and passions that produce war. It would be an insincere as well as an insecure peace that did not exclude them in definite and binding terms.

The confidence with which I venture to speak for the people in these matters does not spring from our traditions merely and the well known principles of International action which we have always professed and followed. In the same sentence in which I say that the United States will enter into no special arrangements or understandings with particular nations let me say also that the United States is prepared to assume its full share of responsibility for the maintenance of the common covenants and understandings upon which peace must henceforth rest. We still read Washington's immortal warning against entangling alliances with full comprehension and an answering purpose. But only special and limited alliances entangle; and we recognize and accept the duty of a new day in which we are permitted to hope for a general alliance which will avoid entanglements and clear the air of the world for common understanding and the maintenance of common rights.

I have made this analysis of the international situation which the war has created not, of course, because I doubted whether the leaders of the great nations and peoples with whom we are associated were of the same mind and entertained a like purpose, but because the air every now and again gets darkened by mists and groundless doubtings and mischievous perversions of counsel and it is necessary once and again to sweep all the irresponsible talk about peace intrigues and weakening morale and doubtful purpose on the part of those in authority utterly, and if need be unceremoniously, aside and say things in the plainest words that can be found, even when it is only to say over again what has been said before, "as plainly if in less unvarnished terms."

As I have said, neither I nor any other man in governmental authority created or gave form to the issues of this war. I have simply responded to them with such vision as I could command. But I have responded gladly and with a resolution that has grown warmer and more confident as the issues have grown clearer and clearer. It is now plain that they are issues which no man can pervert unless it be wilfully. I am bound to fight for them, and happy to fight for them as time and circumstances have revealed them to me as

to all the world. Our enthusiasm for them grows more and more irresistible as they stand out in more and more vivid and unmistakable outline.

And the forces that fight for them draw into closer and closer array, organize their millions into more and more unconquerable might, as they become more and more distinct to the thought and purpose of the peoples engaged. It is the peculiarity of this great war that while statesmen have seemed to cast about for a definition of their purpose and have sometimes seemed to shift their ground and their point of view, the thought of the mass of men, whom statesmen are supposed to instruct and lead, has grown more and more unclouded, more and more certain of what it is that they are fighting for. National purposes have fallen more and more into the background and the common purpose of enlightened mankind has taken their place. The counsels of plain men have become on all hands more simple and straightforward and more unified than the counsels of sophisticated men of affairs, who still retain the impression that they are playing a game of power and playing for high stakes, that is why I have said this is a peoples' war, not a statesmen's. Statesmen must follow the clarified common thought or be broken.

I take that to be the significance of the fact that assemblies and associations of many kinds made up of plain workaday people have demanded, almost every time they came together, and are still demanding, that the leaders of their governments declare to them plainly what it is, exactly what it is, that they were seeking in this war, and what they think the items of the final settlement should be. They are not yet satisfied with what they have been told. They still seem to fear that they are getting what they ask for only in statesmen's terms—only in the terms of territorial arrangements and divisions of power, and not in terms of broad-visioned justice and mercy and peace and the satisfaction of those deepseated longings of oppressed and distracted men and women and enslaved peoples that seem to them the only things worth fighting a war for that engulfs the world. Perhaps statesmen have not always recognized this changed aspect of the whole world of policy and action. Perhaps they have not always spoken in direct reply to the questions asked because they did not know how searching these questions were and what sort of answers they demanded.

But I, for one, am glad to attempt the answer again and again, in the hope that I may make it clearer and clearer that my one thought is to satisfy those who struggle in the ranks and are, perhaps above all others, entitled to a reply whose meaning no one can have any excuse for misunderstanding, if he understands the language in which it is spoken or can get some one to translate it correctly into his own. And I believe that the leaders of the governments with which we are associated will speak, as they have occasion, as plainly as I have tried to speak. I hope that they will feel free to say whether they think that I am in any degree mistaken in my interpretation of the issues involved or in my purpose with regard to the means by which a satisfactory settlement of those issues may be obtained. Unity of purpose and counsel are as imperatively necessary in this war as was unity of command in the battlefield; and with perfect unity of purpose and counsel will come assurance of complete victory. It can be had in no other way. "Peace drives" can be effectively neutralized and silenced only by showing that every victory of the nations associated against Germany brings the nations nearer the sort of peace which will bring security and reassurance to all peoples and make the recurrence of another such struggle of pitiless force and bloodshed forever impossible, and that nothing else can. Germany is constantly intimating the "terms" she will accept; and always finds that the world does not want terms. It wishes the final triumph of justice and fair dealing.

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The Redemption of Palestine

BY CHARLES S. LOBINGIER

"WE meet at a most auspicious time.[1] Less than ten months ago we were celebrating the deliverance of Jerusalem. Day before yesterday at Westminster Abbey and other noted fanes of Christendom as well as in local churches and synagogues, there were services of thanksgiving for the redemption of the Holy Land. It is worth while to pause for a retrospective glance at events in that historic theater during those ten crowd medonths.

"1. *Military*: General Allenby may fairly claim the title of the modern Joshua, if not that of the modern David for he literally smote the Philistine hip and thigh. In that land of many battles he has fought and won perhaps the most remarkable of all and one which opens the way to the permanent removal of that disgraceful anachronism—the Turkish Empire—and the emancipation not only of Palestine and the rest of Syria but also of Mesopotamia and perhaps even of prostrate Armenia.

"Not the least interesting feature of the accounts which have filtered in from the scene of that great victory is the mention, in the despatches of September 24, of the Jewish legion. One regiment of this was recruited in London and another in New York, whence it sailed only last February, and it is gratifying to find

1. Remarks at the thirtieth meeting of the Saturday Club, Oct. 1, 1918.

this new force so soon giving a good account of its presence. Coupled with General Pershing's recent cable calling for twenty-five more Jewish chaplains it becomes evident that the new Zionist state need not lack the nucleus of an army.

"2. *Political*: Mr. Balfour's declaration of November 2 last in favor of "a national home for the Jewish people in Palestine" was endorsed by the King of Greece on February 7, by the French government on February 12, by the Italian on February 25, and more recently by the governments of Holland, Serbia and Siam.

"Shortly after its declaration the British government authorized the despatch to Palestine of a Jewish Administrative Commission and this, headed by perhaps the leading Zionist, Dr. Chaim Weitzman, arrived in Jerusalem on April 10 and was welcomed by representatives not only of all three of the great monotheistic religions but of several branches of each. Since then this commission has been at work in laying the foundations of the new government. And, as recited in one of their publications,[2]

> The Zionists are resolved that the constitution of the state they are building shall contain not only all that is best in the fundamental law of the most enlightened countries of the world, but something even beyond that. The aspiration of the Zionists is to establish a model state in which the conflict of the classes, the eternal warfare between capital and labor will have no place. There must be no room in Jewish Palestine, they are determined, for exploitation for private gain, and the amassing of plutocratic millions will be impossible. Their high aim is a state that will exemplify the highest ideals of democracy.

"It is a mark of the practical sagacity of those who are undertaking this interesting task that they have turned their attention first to the administration of justice. The old, corrupt dilatory and inefficient Turkish courts have, of course, been superseded. But the administrators have not made the mistake of uprooting suddenly the Mohammedan law which has now prevailed in Palestine for so many centuries. This has been retained for the present and an English Jew, recently stationed in Cairo in the judicial service of the British government, and therefore familiar with Arabic and Muslim law, has been transferred to Jerusalem and placed at the head of the new judicial system. In time we may perhaps realize a parallel to the Philippine situation with native law administered by foreign judges and with a gradual introduction of reforms in the subject matter.

"3. *Industrial*: The Jewish colonies which flourished in Palestine before the war were among the chief sufferers from Turkish ferocity and one of the principal tasks of the deliverers has been to repatriate the colonists and help them to restore their too often devastated homes. The extension of this work so well begun has occupied the attention of various agencies.

"The British Army has helped the colonists with the loan of draft animals. Other animals and supplies have been brought in by the railway from Egypt which, though built originally as a military line, is proving of permanent and increasing value to the country.

"The Palestine Fund Restoration Commission of America has been most effective and is giving special attention to water-supply and the modernization of Jerusalem. Aaronsohn, the Jewish agricultural expert, refused a tempting offer from America in order to devote his whole time to the development of Palestinian agriculture.

"Early in the summer, announcement was made from Petrograd of Zionist industrial activity among Russian Jews—the expansion of the Haboneh (Builder) Company, the organization of a Zionist emigration society at Moscow with a capital of Rbls. 10,000,000; the formation of a steamship company for service between Odessa and Palestine with a capital of Rbls. 5,000,000; a Palestine Oil Company with a capital of Rbls. 3,000,000; a modern hotel company for Palestine with a capital of Rbls. 3,000,000; and a Palestinian agricultural bank at Petrograd with a capital of Rbls. 25,000,000. These are some of the forces which are to make the weary land, whose once productive soil has lain fallow for two milleniums, rejoice and blossom as the rose.

"4. *Education*: The Zionist program includes the revival of ancient Hebrew culture including the language. And this is being adapted to modern needs. A great Hebrew scholar has been at work for some time on a new Hebrew dictionary which is to contain not only the classical vocabulary but the additional terms needed in modern life.

"But perhaps the crowning event of these months is the beginning of the great Hebrew university. A commanding site for it, on the Mount of Olives, overlooking Jerusalem on the west and the Dead Sea region on the east, was chosen months ago. There on April 11, amid the applause of an audience of four thousand, Dr. Weitzman declared that a new moral force would go forth from that site for the uplift of the whole Jewish people. And the British Palestine Committee, which has had charge of the plans for the new university, has issued a statement setting forth its ideal in these memorable words:

> The symbol of the new Jewish Palestine is a noble house of learning, a sanctuary of the Jewish mission for spiritual values, for intellectual truths, a center from which once again the Law shall go out from Sinai and the word of God from Jerusalem. There can be no more illuminating way of teaching the world that a Jewish Palestine will be no seat of Chauvinism and no house of mammon but a hearth of that civilization which spells peace and humanity.

It was a fitting sequel to this announcement that Henri Bergson, the greatest of French, and perhaps of all, living philosophers, should have accepted a place in the faculty of the new institution.

Such then are the first steps in the Redemption of Palestine. As for the future and as regards the larger aspects of the question I only wish that all might read a stimulating book which has just appeared under the title of, "The World Significance of a Jewish State."[3] For its main thesis is one which is bound to challenge our profound attention, *viz.* "the possibilities for political good in an independent Jewish Palestine mediating between an insistent east and a war-tired Europe."

The foregoing is a verbatim report of Judge Lobingier's remarks at a meeting of the Saturday Club on October 1.

The Jewish national movement was discussed at the meeting by Judge Charles S. Lobingier, of the U. S. Court for China, David I. Sandelson, representative of the British government, and the Rev. Frank

2. Special Bulletin No. 141 of the Provisional Executive Committee for General Zionist Affairs.

3. By A. A. Berle; reviewed in the "Nation," Vol. 107, p. 104.

Rawlinson. Mr. Sandelson spoke of Jewish contributions to civilisation and emphasized the spirit of patriotism for their adopted lands which imbued those living in free countries. But even this patriotism, he continued, could not be expected to inspire so deep a love for their present homes as the love for the native land. Many would be flocking back to their historic homeland soon. Particularly large emigrations, the speaker said might be expected from Russia and southeastern Europe, so large in fact that it was probable the situation would be difficult to cope with. The speaker emphasized the vital necessity for regenerating and rejuvenating the soil of the Holy Land, a task of honor for which no better fitted people than the Jewish people could be found.

The re-nationalisation of the Jewish race was seen by Mr. Rawlinson as the third great experiment of modern history. The first he described as the diffused power for civilization of the British Empire, the second as America's experiment with a group gathered to itself to weld a civilization. "And here we see the result of a people scattered for 2,000 years, once again come together to build up a state of civilization," he said. He continued with a summary of the things which civilization owed to Jewish genius and effort and traced the achievements which might be expected from a reunited people with a world-wide experience of twenty centuries. "We future members of the United States of the World," he concluded, "not only sympathise with the Jewish national movement but stand ready to assist in every possible way."

Notes from Peking

H. C. Faxon has left Peking for a week's trip in Shansi.

Dr. H. S. Lowry, president of the Peking University, has cancelled his proposed trip to the United States.

Mr. Vare, Charge d'Affaires of the Italian legation in Peking, has returned to the Capital to resume his diplomatic functions.

C. K. Shen, secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, has been appointed Consul-General to Havana to succeed Mr. Sun, who recently died.

Three officers in the American Legation Guard, namely 1st.-Lieutenants Bone, Passmore and Schwinn, have been promoted to the rank of captain.

Twenty-five American civilians in Peking have applied for registration at the American Vice-Consulate here under the newly enacted military draft law.

Lu Tseng-hsiang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, is now visiting in Tientsin. During his absence the Vice-Minister is in charge of affairs of the Foreign Office.

First Lieutenant and Adjutant R. B. Dwyer, of the American Legation Guard, has been detached from the guard and is leaving for the United States on October 1. He will probably go to France.

Eight Chinese newspapers and a Chinese news agency have been suppressed for publishing a report to the effect that the government was negotiating with Japan a loan of one hundred million dollars.

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The central government has telegraphed to the military governor of Fukien offering a reward of $200,000 for the recapture from Southerners of the district of Changchow.

General Wang Ting-cheng, Deputy Inspecting Commissioner of the Yangtze Valley, is visiting in Peking. He has called upon the President-elect, Hsu Shih-chang, the President and the Prime Minister.

Charles A. Wong, manager of the Chinese-American Bank, Honolulu, is visiting in Peking. Two years ago he was on the staff of the Salt Gabelle in China. Mr. Wong is a graduate of Yale University.

The American Red Cross dance in Tientsin will take place on Saturday, October 5, in the Recreation Hall of the 15th Infantry Barracks. Bridge will also be played during the evening.

F. Marshall Sanderson, manager of the China Theaters Ltd., Tientsin, is now visiting in Shanghai. He is also connected with the *North China Star*, of which he is business manager.

The Fourth Liberty Loan drive in Peking opened on September 23 and will continue until October 14. It is planned to raise at least $100,000 U. S. currency among Americans and others in the Capital.

The threat of General Wu Ping-hsiang, Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police, to resign caused considerable uneasiness in the Capital. Fortunately, General Wu has consented to withdraw his resignation.

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Robert Kendall, an architect for the China Medical Board, arrived in Peking this week from Athens, Greece. He will soon take up his work in connection with the construction of buildings for the Medical College in Peking.

Dr. C. D. Tenney, Chinese Secretary of the American legation, left Peking Wednesday morning for Shanghai, where he will see Mrs. Tenney off to the United States. Dr. Tenney will return by way of Hankow, where he will visit his daughter-in-law, Mrs. A. S. Tenney.

A special general meeting of members of the Peking branch of the Patriotic League of Britons Overseas will be held next week (Friday, October 4) in the British legation to discuss the question of the amalgamation of the Overseas Club and Patriotic League of Britons Overseas.

E. C. Peters, clerk of the race course in Tientsin, has offered four ponies to be auctioned for the Allied Red Cross. He suggests that other race owners donate their cast-off ponies to be auctioned for Red Cross funds. Many race owners have approved of Mr. Peters' proposal and state they will follow his example.

Last year's flood was commemorated on Tuesday by the Japanese community in Tientsin in the Japanese Park. Several hundred Japanese men, women and children gathered before an improvised theater-booth in which an actor recited and sang continuously. The park was lit by lanterns on which were painted scenes and symbols descriptive of the flood.

The American Charge d'Affaires in Peking has formally addressed a communication to the Chinese government expressing regret at the revival of the opium traffic and urging the cancellation of the opium agreement recently concluded between Peking and some Shanghai opium merchants. It is expected that Great Britain will take similar action some day next week.

Joseph Ripley and his assistants have recently made an inspection of the South Grand Canal and returned to Tientsin. Mr. Ripley is chief engineer of the Grand Canal Improvement Board, of which Hsiung Hsi-ling is director-general. On account of the prevalence of "*tufeis*" or armed robbers in Shantung province, the survey of the canal in that province will have to be postponed for a time.

A. W. Ferrin, who has been acting as American Commercial Attache during the absence of Julian Arnold, who is a member of the International Tariff Revision Commission now sitting in Shanghai, has been transferred to Australia and departed for his new post on September 25. Mr. Arnold is expected to return some time in December. In the meantime P. P. Whitham, special investigator of the Department of Commerce, will act as American Commercial Attache.

Sze Shao-tseng, director-general of the Lung Hai railway, reports to the Ministry of Communications that the recent robbery committed on passenger trains of the line in the vicinity of Hsuchow was caused by the stoppage of the trains on seeing red flags which were hoisted by the bandits. His suggestion that the drivers of the locomotives should be instructed not to stop or return to stations immediately behind when they see suspicious red flags has been accepted by the Ministry.

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Stewart P. Elliott, resident director of W. R. Grace & Company's interests in China, accompanied by his fourteen-year old son, his secretary, A. Bland Calder, and a Russian interpreter, S. E. Petropavlovsky, is visiting in Peking. His company is opening a branch at Shanghai preparatory to after-the-war business and may establish another branch at Tientsin. Mr. Elliott has just come from Russia where he was manager of Grace's Petrograd house before and during the revolution. He is now about to assume active duties of resident director of his company's interests in China.

At the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on Thursday the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Vice-Minister performed the dedicatory services and offered reverential sacrifices to a new temple erected to the memory of four statesmen, Hsu Ching-cheng, Yuan Chiang (Vice-President of the Tsung-li Yamen), Lien Yuan and Hsu Yun-yi. The first two of these four gentlemen altered the imperial edict commanding the extermination of foreigners in the Boxer year and all the four stood out among the high officials in Peking and strongly advised against an attack on the foreign legations. For this boldness, they were executed by order of the Empress-Dowager.

A society for the study of international relations has been organized in Peking by a number of returned students from Europe and America. It is preparing a number of pamphlets bearing on various topics of the war and especially those topics having special relation to Chinese interests. Under its auspices a series of war lectures will be given every Friday. The following gentlemen have consented to speak: Dr. W. W. Willoughby, former legal adviser to the Chinese government, on "A Contrast of the Political Principles of Prussia with those of the Allied nations;" Sir Sumerville Head, of the British Legation, on "A League of Nations;" Dr. William C. Dennis, legal adviser to the Chinese government, on "A League to Enforce Peace;" A. Rose, Commercial Attache of the British Legation, on "The Influence of War on Industry and Commerce in China;" Dr. Kabayashi, Japanese Financial Commissioner to Peking, on "Outlines of War Finance;" Major Emile Victor Cutrer, Assistant Military Attache to the American Legation, on "America's Part in the War;" Tsai Yuen-pei, Chancellor of the Government University, on "War and Philosophy;" L. K. Tao, Professor of Sociology of Government University, on "The Effects of the War on Sociology Problems;" Carson Chang, Secretary to the President, on "The Coming Peace Conference;" and Y. H. Yeh, of the Ministry of Finance, on "The War Aims of the Belligerents."

Peking, September 27, 1918.

Notes From Soochow

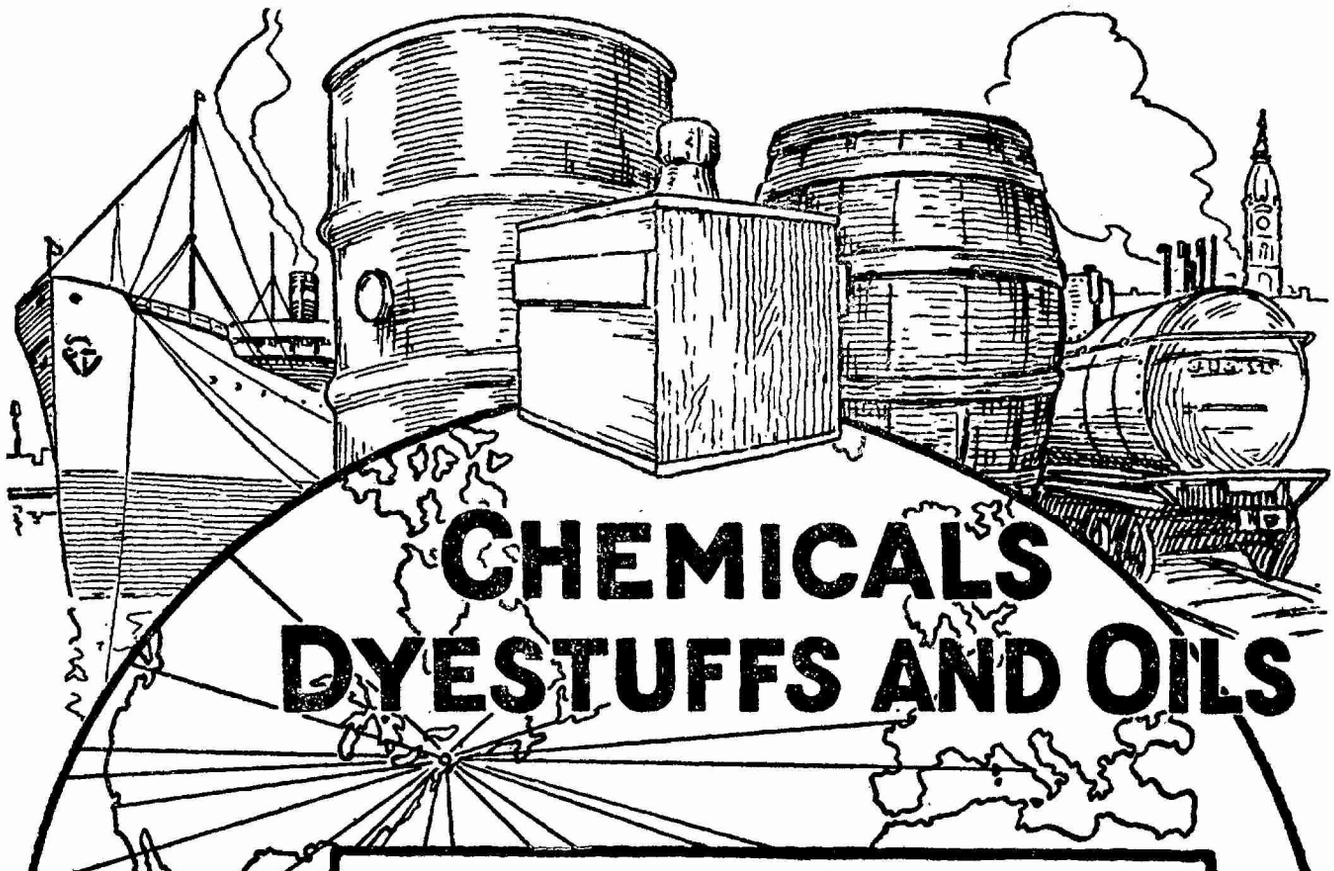
An increase of 70 per cent in the college department over last year's enrollment, is announced by the president of the Soochow University, Soochow. A large number of students have also enrolled in the mission schools. The curriculum has undergone some changes for the opening semester and much emphasis will be placed on physical culture.

It is rumored among the farmers in the farming section that the blight has so effected the rice crop that one-third of the crop has been destroyed. Until attacked by this disease the harvest was very promising.

Who's Who in China

Hsu Un-yuen, former Governor of the Bank of China and now Councillor of the Cabinet.

Hsu Un-yuen, one of the leading financial authorities in China and a native of the province of Chekiang, is 33 years of age. He was first educated in the old school and won his first degree in Chinese Classics when he was quite a youth. He joined the Nanyang College, Shanghai, in 1897 where he was graduated with high honors. He went to England in 1905 and in the following year entered the University of London. After completing the course of study on political economy at the School of Economics and Political Science of that University, he took up research work on currency and banking. While in England, he made contributions to papers like the "Economic Journal," etc. He also won the Jevons Memorial Research Scholarship, which is a rare distinction. He was elected a Member of the Royal Geographical Society, the Royal Society of Arts, and also of other Royal societies in England. After leaving the University, he worked in the Union of London and Smith's Bank for nearly two years, from the head office down to the country branches. For some time while in England he was attached to Wang Ta-hsieh, Chinese Constitutional Commissioner to London, and studied the methods of English local government in matters of finance, education, police, sanitation, prisons, poor laws, etc. He was one of the government delegates to the Currency Conference that met in London in 1911.



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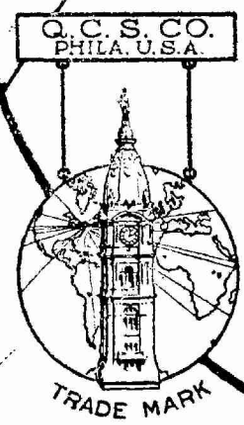

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Mr. Hsu has held many responsible positions, principal of which may be mentioned the chief of the Department of Public Loans of the Board of Finance; Director of the Bureau of Audit; Special Commissioner of Currency Reform; Director of the Bureau of Public Credit, comprising the departments of Currency and Banking, Public Loans and the Treasury of the Board of Finance; Member of the Financial Commission appointed by the President; Deputy Director-General of the Bureau of Currency of which Liang Chi-chao was Director-General. He was appointed Deputy Auditor-General of the Board of Audit in May 1914 which post he held until July 1917. During that time, he was on several occasions appointed as Acting Director-General of Audit.

In June, 1916, Mr. Hsu was appointed concurrently as governor of the Bank of China, which was then under a moratorium. While in the bank he tried his best to resume specie payment and succeeded in doing so for its branches in Shantung, Shensi, Kwangtung, Tientsin and Kalgan. As to the Peking branch, on account of an exceptionally heavy and continuous run, he was obliged to put a limit on the redemption of its notes, but was able to maintain their price at about 98% of the face value of the notes until he left the institution in May 1917. He is now Councillor of the State Department of the Cabinet. Mr. Hsu has travelled a good deal both in Europe and America as well as in the interior of China. He has also been to Japan. Among the many decorations which have been conferred on him are the Second Class Ta Shou Pao-Kwang-Chia-Ho, the Second Class Wen-Hu, the Second Class Ta Shou Chia-Ho, and the French Legion d'Honneur. He was a Shao-Ching during President Yuan's regime. Mr. Hsu is fond of nature and his special recreation consists principally of reading, walking, hill-climbing and social work. With his excellent record of the past and his noted strong character, Mr. Hsu may any day be found to be performing some great task for his country.

Week's News Summary

THE WAR

September 25. On the Macedonia front the whole Monastir-Prilep-Gradako road connecting the two Bulgarian armies falls into the hands of the Allies, whose cavalry is within 10 miles of the second line Veles-Ishtip-Prilep.——Eastwards of the Jordan the Allies approach Amman.

September 26. The French and American armies commence an attack on a front of 40 miles on either side of the Argonne, the French advancing to a depth of 6 kilometers and the Americans to an average depth of 7 miles on a front of 20 miles, capturing 8,000 prisoners.

September 27. An application by Bulgaria for an armistice to discuss peace is received at the London Foreign Office.——The British attack on a wide front in the general direction of Cambrai; they break through the defences of the enemy eastward of Havrincourt, carry the village of Flesquieres, and take possession of the long spur running eastwards from Flesquieres toward Marcoing.——British troops enter Strumnitza, in Bulgaria, while the British and Greek troops storm the heights of the Belashitza mountains.—— In Palestine, the British occupy Tiberias and Semakh-es-Samra.

September 28. The Belgians launch an offensive on a front of 13 miles between Ypres and Dixmude and advance 2½ miles north of Ypres.——The British pass Haynecourt and reach the Douai-Cambrai road; farther south they capture Gozeaucourt, Marcoing and Sailly; the Germans evacuate the ravine between Sailly and Chemin-des-Dames.

September 29. An armistice is signed between the General-in-Chief commanding the Allies' Eastern Army and the Bulgarian delegates, Bulgaria surrendering unconditionally.

September 30. South of St. Quentin the French capture Urvillers and Cerisy and continue their advance on the Chemin-des-Dames to the extent of 6 kilometers; in Champagne they capture Sainte Marie-a-Py, advance 4 kilometers and hold a portion of railway from Vouziers to Aprement.—— Between Dixmude and Ypres the Belgians capture Passchendaele ridge.——Since July 16 the Allies have taken over 200,000 prisoners, 3,000 guns and 10,000 machine guns, not including prisoners taken in Palestine, Macedonia and Mesopotamia.—— The French Army makes further gains south of St. Quentin, extending their advance in Champagne and capturing half of the Chemin-des-Dames.——Announcement is made that the Bulgarian armistice provides for the immediate evacuation of such ports of Greece and Serbia as are in the hands of the enemy and the immediate demobilization of the Bulgarian army.——A large Turkish force of approximately 10,000 surrenders between Amman and Maan.——The Anglo-Belgian forces continue their rapid advance, capturing Warneton, Amersvelde, Staden, Oostnieuwkerke and crossing the Zarren-Roulers and Roulers-Menin roads at several points.

October 1. The battle between St. Quention and Cambrai is resumed; British troops enter the suburbs of Cambrai after having taken 22,000 prisoners and 200 guns.——The total number of prisoners taken by the Allies during the past week amounts to 110,500. ——The Belgians continue to advance in Flanders and are menacing Turcoing, Roubaix and Lille.

October 2. French troops enter St. Quentin and the British encircle Cambrai.——The Americans continue to advance rapidly along the Argonne front and are northwestward of Montfaucon.——Between the Aisne and the Vesle the Franco-American forces gain further advantages west of Rheims, capturing Pouillon, Thil and Villers-Franquez.

SIBERIA

September 28. General March announces that the Allied and American forces south of Archangel have been placed under the command of General Poole, of the British Army.

October 2. On the Murman front the Allied troops occupy villages on both banks of the Dvina north of Kotlas and have advanced 70 miles in 2 weeks.

CHINA

September 27. The British legation at Peking protests to the Chinese government against the resumption of the opium traffic in China.

September 29. Reuter's Agency reports that besides several economic loans concluded between China and Japan, a new advance of Yen 20,000,000 for building 4 railways in Manchuria and Mongolia has been signed by the Chinese government and a syndicate of Japanese bankers; another advance

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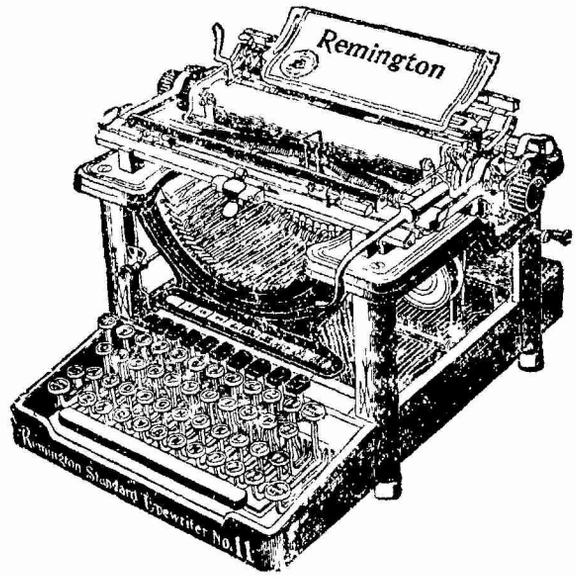

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loan for Yen 20,000,000 has been concluded by the same parties for building 2 lines of railway in Shantung.

September 30. At a conference of the Southwestern military leaders held at Changchun it is resolved to continue hostilities against the North despite the change of President, the forthcoming change of Premiers and the altered situation in North China.

October 3. Civil Governor Li Yau-hon, whose continued absence from Canton caused great inconvenience in the administration of provincial affairs, is removed by a mandate of the Southern military government; the new appointee, Civil Governor Chak, is one of the former governor's capable lieutenants so he will have the support of the Shiu Kwan soldiers formerly under ex-Governor Li.—— Dr. Sun Yat-sen formally assumes office as one of the seven Administration Directors in the Southern military government; Hsu Chien arrives in Canton and presents his credentials, which give him full power to act as Dr. Sun's delegate.

GENERAL

September 25. Litvinoff, the Bolshevik Agent in Great Britain, accompanied by 54 of his compatriots, leaves London for a neutral port on his way to Russia; it is stated that Great Britain's Representatives in Russia are on their way to England.

September 26. The U. S. Shipping Board announces that 30 new ships, aggregating 128,600 deadweight tons, were completed and delivered or launched during the week ending September 20.

September 30. A message from Berlin states that Count Hertling, the German Chancellor, and Admiral von Hintze, the German Minister for Foreign Affairs, have tendered their resignations.

America

Captain H. Hinokuma, of the Japanese Toyo Kisen Kaisha Steamship Company, is now in Boston, Massachusetts, arranging for a direct line of steamers to operate from Japan to Boston by way of the Panama Canal. An announcement of the new enterprise was officially made in Boston in August.

President Wilson issued a proclamation calling for registration on August 24 of all men who had become 21 since the registration of men 21 years old on June 5. The enrollment on August 24 was made necessary by the fact that men are being sent to the training camps so rapidly that the first class was practically exhausted.

H. Hoover, United States Food Commissioner, is now in England to establish a food front among the Allies. Mr. Hoover addressed the guests present at a luncheon given in his honor and stated that the anxieties experienced in the shortage of food was now over and a reserve can be built up in North America now against the possibility of a short harvest next year.

The Ways and Means Committee of the House have decided to extend the income tax to include the President, the Justices of the Supreme Court, all the judiciary throughout the country, and State officials. Under the existing law they are exempt from the income tax. President Wilson will have to pay a tax of a little more than G.$24,000 next year on his salary of G. $75,000.

The Kolylos Company, at New Haven, Connecticut, which manufactures a special cream for cleansing the teeth, is printing an advertisement of its product in newspapers all over the United States containing the trade mark of the company in Chinese. In arranging for the sale of its product in China the company, in accordance with the usual custom, adopted a Chinese trade mark. When the advertising manager saw the trade mark in Chinese he decided it would lend interest to his advertisement by printing a Chinese character trade mark in the United States.

The War Department has authorized the following statement from the Catholic chaplains of the Army and Navy: In order all doubt as to the obligation of abstinence on Fridays might be removed from the minds of the Catholic soldiers and sailors of the United States forces, it is requested that whether they are serving in America or abroad, they are dispensed as long as they remain in military service from the obligation of abstaining from flesh meats on all Fridays throughout the year, with the sole exception of Good Friday. Catholic nurses are also dispensed, as stated by Patrick J. Hayes, Catholic Chaplain Bishop.

Men and Events

Dr. G. E. Morrison, advisor in Foreign Affairs to the Chinese government, is in Shanghai on his way to Canton for a study of the political situation.

The Reverend T. C. Shen was consecrated as the Assistant Bishop in Chekiang in the Church of Our Saviour, Shanghai, on Wednesday, October 2, at 10 a.m.

Tang Hua-ling, a prominent Chinese official and business man who is now visiting in the United States, during August was the guest of Dr. Wellington Koo, Chinese Minister to the United States, and Mrs. Koo.

Professor Albert Heinz, of Tsing Hua College, Peking, has been granted leave of absence by the school to represent Tsing Hua College in Y. M. C. A. war work in Siberia. He departed on October 2 for Vladivostock to take up his new duties.

According to the *Peking Leader*, the Russian and French legations have agreed on behalf of their respective governments to China's proposal to place an embargo on the export of silver. The Japanese is, therefore, the only government that has not come into line. The Japanese legation has not received any instructions from its government.

Seventy Americans have made applications for joining as special constables of the Shanghai Municipal Police. An all American training-class will start at the Gordon Road training depot in the near future. Eighteen Americans have already joined the special constable division and the new class will make the membership a total of 88.

The past year saw an unprecedented increase in the number of children attending grade schools in Manila. In the intermediate schools 995 new pupils were admitted, and in the primary grades the number of new pupils was more than 6,000. It is expected that the thirteen new school buildings now under construction in Manila will be taxed to their capacity during the coming year.

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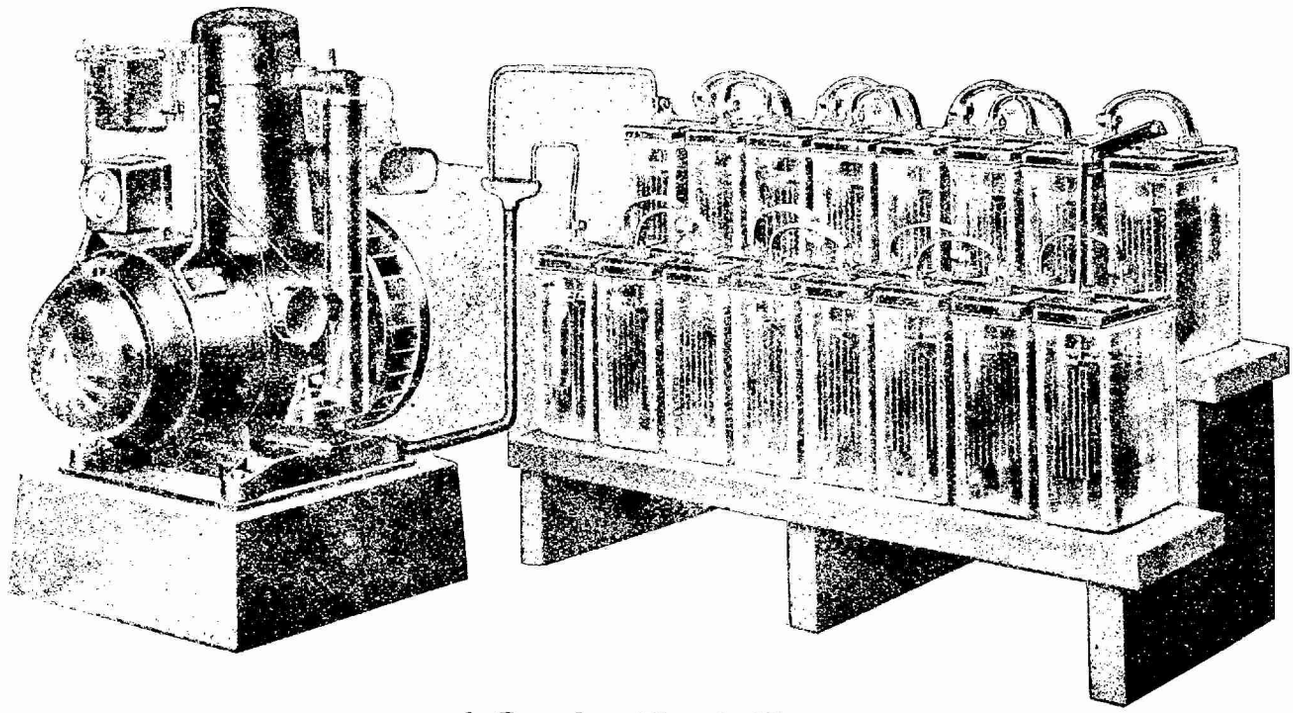

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STRUCTURAL DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES.

The marriage of Thomas Ku-chun and Miss Mamie Tong, daughter of Y. C. Tong of the Shanghai Commercial Savings Bank, Shanghai, took place at Holy Trinity Cathedral on October 3 at 3 p. m. A wedding dinner was given at the Oriental Hotel, Nanking Road, at 7 o'clock.

The senior class in English at St. John's University is engaged in making translations of the original mandates of the Chinese government. Many of these mandates were issued several years ago but have never been translated into English. The translation work is in charge of T. C. Shen, instructor. After the translation work is completed it is planned to have the mandates published.

The first wireless news dispatch was received in Shanghai on September 26 direct from Lyons, France. The message was received in Shanghai by the French Koukaza wireless station in the French Concession. The French wireless station in Shanghai has recently been improved so that it can receive the dispatches from France as well as the wireless dispatches from the United States.

The faculty and students of the Fuh-tan University, Shanghai, have announced a Flag Presentation Ceremony to be conducted by Julean Arnold, president of the American University Club, on October 10 at 10 a. m. at the university. The program is as follows: Ceremony, from 10-11 a.m.; Boy's Scouts and military review from 11-11:30 a. m.; boxing exhibition 11:30-12 p.m.; and refreshments from 12-1 p.m.

According to information received in Shanghai by cablegram, after October 1 no cablegram will be allowed to leave the United States or any of its possessions unless it is written in plain language, under the new censorship regulations of the United States government. Thirty days later, or on or after November 1, no confirmation will be passed by the censorship even when accompanied by what purports to be or actually is a translation thereof.

According to the *Continent*, the daughter of Julia Ward Howe has issued a strong protest against any addition being made to the lyric "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," which was written by Julia Ward Howe at the time of the American Civil War. According to Mrs. Howe's daughter, "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" belongs exclusively to events of sixty years ago and should not be mixed up with the present World War.

J. S. Willes, editor and publisher of the *Kobe Herald*, Kobe, Japan, was sentenced to ten months' imprisonment and a fine of Yen 450, on September 30, for reproducing an article written by Putnam Weale of Peking on the recent rice riots in Japan. This article appeared in the *Shanghai Gazette*, of Shanghai. An appeal has been made as the opinion is that the sentences are unjust and the freedom of the press in Japan is a mere figment.

Word has been received in Shanghai from the Department of State, Washington, D. C., to the effect that the repairs for the American Consular buildings in Shanghai will be delayed for several months. The reasons given are that the estimates received were in excess of the available funds, and in addition to this it has been necessary for American Consul-General-at-large Fuller to return to America, and since he had charge of the estimates, the matter will have to lay over pending his return to Shanghai, or at least until other arrangements can be made.

W. B. Cole, who is engaged in missionary work at Hinghwa, Fukien, in a letter dated September 17 said: "Just at present I am in a cottage on a hill overlooking Hinghwa city which is surrounded by the Southern forces. I have a gallery seat from which to view the fight three miles below me on the plains. This is the fourth day and little progress seems to have been made in taking the city which is defended by about a thousand Northern troops. All the other foreigners are shut up inside the city."

It is probable that the same bandits, or at least a part of them, that have been terrorizing parts of Shantung province, two weeks ago attacked and looted Yang Chia Kou on the Gulf of Chili. While looting the city, these men burned the kitchen and the servants' quarters of Mr. Portway, the Salt Gabelle official, took part of his furniture and stole his horse. The brigands held high carnival until troops sent from Wei Hsien compelled them to move on. Some weeks ago, robbers or bandits entered the home of Dr. and Mrs. W. M. Hayes of Shantung Christian University, Tsinanfu, whose house is situated outside of the city wall, and stole most of their silverware and a large part of their household linen. Although the matter was brought to the attention of the provincial officials, those in authority are either unable or unwilling to do anything.

The American Song Service will begin its fall and winter session next Sunday with a special program devoted to the American Liberty Loan. The principal address will be delivered by the Reverend A. L. Warnshuis, M. A., B. D., who will speak on a subject pertaining to the war. In addition there will be an address by Mrs. Charles S. Lobingier dealing with the part that women are playing in the war. Mrs. Lobingier has recently returned from America and brings a special message to the women of China from their sisters in the United States. There will be special, patriotic music. Because of the large crowd that is expected to attend, the Song Service Committee has arranged for the use of the large dining room on the fifth floor of the Palace Hotel building which will accomodate 500 people. The room will be specially decorated with flags for the occasion. Nelson T. Johnson, American Consul-in-Charge, will preside and arrangements have been made for the attendance of the Liberty Loan Committee and all other persons who are interested in the Allied campaign for democracy and righteousness. The meeting will begin promptly at 4:30 p. m.

Canton Times Begins Publication

The *Canton Times*, the official newspaper of the Chinese Southern government at Canton, began publication this week. The paper is printed entirely in English and is said to be the first newspaper in the English language to be published in South China. In announcing the policy of the paper, the editor said: "The *Times* will furnish a medium through which the Constitutionalist Provinces may adequately present themselves to the world, invite assistance for the fuller development of their resources and man-power, offer what they possess to the Allies to rebuild their ruined cities and say what they think in the coming reconstitution of the government of their country and of the world." The editor of the *Times* is Hin Wong, a graduate of the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri.

Hon. Charles Denby Addresses American Chamber of Commerce

More than fifty members of the American Chamber of Commerce and their guests entertained at dinner, on October 2 at the Columbia Country Club, Shanghai, in honor of Hon. Charles Denby, former American Consul-General at Shanghai and now in China as the representative of the American War Trade Board. The feature of the evening was an address by Mr. Denby on the activities of the War Trade Board in which he especially emphasized the effect of the Board's rulings regarding the trade between China and the United States. Mr. Denby's address in part follows:

"I wish to pay a tribute to you and to the other Americans in China for the way in which you have acted during this war. You have played the game. You have hesitated at no loss and at no effort to carry on the cause. You have regarded the Trading-with-the-Enemy-Act of the United States as a definite statement of American policy and I do not think that you have analysed or dared to consider whether or not it was legally binding upon you."

Mr. Denby then stated that there is a difference ot opinion regarding whether the American Trading-with-the-Enemy-Act applies to China and stated that under the conditions of the American treaty with China, American exterritorial jurisdiction over its citizens in China is personal and not territorial. For this reason it would seem that Americans in China are not bound by the act, the speaker stated. Continuing he said:

"I announce with the greatest pleasure: That no infringement of the act by an American, that is, no voluntary criminal infringement has been brought to my attention and I have been looking for such infringement up and down the coast of China.

"I had proposed myself to bring before the American courts any infringement of the act of such a character as to menace the material interests of the United States. This I wished to do for the double purpose of determining by a legal decision whether the act does apply and to warn offenders that the War Trade Board is on the lookout for violations which might prejudice the conduct of the war: but I have found no such case. On the contrary I have found that American firms and individuals are anxious to obey the law, not because of its penalties but because of loftier reasons—because it was the policy of their government. I have in my official records more than one authentic instance of American individuals and firms refusing to enter into profitable contracts because they wished to sustain the policy of the United States and they feared that such contracts would be prejudicial to that policy."

Mr. Denby then closed his address with the following statement regarding America's purpose in the war and his hopes for better conditions of competition in China on the part of the various nations after the close of the war:

"We have all read, and I am sure with intense interest and vivid admiration, the statement of the policy of the United States by our President in his speech of a few days ago. And here is going to be the possibility of a misunderstanding with others. The lofty purposes of the President may seem more acceptable to us who have been so short a time in the war, who had no towns sacked, no women raped, no churches burned, than it may seem to those who in helpless horror have heard the German hymn of hate chanted by their ruined firesides and over the corpses of their sons and brothers. If we in our somewhat detached attitude towards the war are able to distinguish between the German government which leads and the German people which executes the government's orders, do not let us expect so much from those who know from their terrible experience how willing the German people were to execute those orders and how, in fact, government and people to their minds are objects of equal horror. In other words let us strive to realise in our thoughts the honorable and worthy character of the policies of our government as set out by our President, but let us not fail also to sympathise with those of other nationalities who may with justice wish to obtain from victory some satisfaction of their wrongs.

"Here is just one danger which I see from the troubled period after the war when the binding influence of arms in the face of a common enemy is removed and when commercial rivalry and international competition come again into play. It is going to require all the restraint of the men of the great commercial nations of the world to prevent selfish acts, hot words, ruthless zeal for gain from tearing apart those whom a common danger has brought so close together. We are taught that greater is he that ruleth himself than he that taketh a city.

"The after-the-war period is going to test the bonds of brotherhood with Allies that we are now so

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Roads And Railroads In China

CHINA is often called the land of wonderful possibilities, and the truth of this statement is nowhere more apparent than in the transportation situation. Here is a land with an area of one and a third million square miles, a population of approximately 400,000,000 and only 6,000 miles of railroad, or less than one mile to each 50,000 people. In comparison, the United States, measured by population, has one mile of railway to every 360 persons; and Australia one mile of railway to every 250 inhabitants. Measured on a basis of territory, the United Kingdom has one mile of railway to 11 square miles of territory as against three-tenths of a mile of railway to every 100 square miles of territory in China. The *Railway Age*, quoting from a series of articles published by *Engineering* of London, gives some interesting sidelights on Chinese roads and railroads.

While almost the entire Chinese Republic is suffering from a lack not only of railroads but all other methods of transportation as well, probably the most urgent demand comes from that territory known as the Great Plain. In area this tract is about 210,000 square miles. It supports a population of 132,000,000, or a little less than one-third of the entire population of China. The provinces comprising it are Anhwei, Honan, Hupeh, Chihli, Shantung, Kiangsu and Northern Chekiang. These provinces have a population of 625 persons to the square mile, the most densely populated territory in the world. The mineral wealth of this region should furnish sufficient reason for its development. Practically the whole of the western portion is one vast coal field with smaller coal fields in central Shantung and northern Chihli. As good measure a bountiful nature has added other mineral wealth such as ironstone, gold and silver. Within the same area wheat, maize, oats, tea, rice and silk are raised.

Communication of any sort over this immense area is very poor. The separate provinces are like watertight bulkheads in a vessel, each entirely shut off from the one adjoining. There may be famine in one province, plenty in another and no means of communication between the two. While almost one-half of the railway mileage of China lies within this territory, it is equivalent to only one mile of railroad for every 127 square miles of territory.

Water transportation in the Great Plain is confined largely to the Yangtze river, which forms its southern boundary. The Yangtze is navigable for ocean-going steamers as far as Hankow, 600 miles from its mouth. Above Hankow navigation is made difficult by shallow water and rapids. Small river steamers, however, run between Hankow and Ichang throughout the year and between Ichang and Chungking when water permits.

Handicapped then by lack of adequate water transportation Hankow should be connected by rail with Chengtu, the capital of the very rich province of Szechuan. Another line of railroad should link up the provinces of Shansi and Shensi with the capital of the isolated province of Kansu.

South of the Yangtze the country is less populous and more mountainous except in the province of Fukien. Railway construction in this region is less needed and would prove more expensive. The Great Plain can be developed at less cost and offers greater returns.

China is only beginning to meet her need of modern roads. Aside from courier roads Chinese roads are mostly footpaths. The upkeep of a road is made dependent upon the village through which it passes, the officials of the village being made the judges of what are "necessary repairs." As a result no real road maintenance has been attempted for centuries, and only in dry weather are these village roads fit for use. Over them goods are transported by such primitive forms of conveyance as muleback, donkeyback, and wheelbarrow. North of the Yangtze the cart is used and with this vehicle the Chinese farmer loads about a ton of goods. As the cart has a narrow two-inch tire this quickly adds to the disrepair of the road over which it passes.

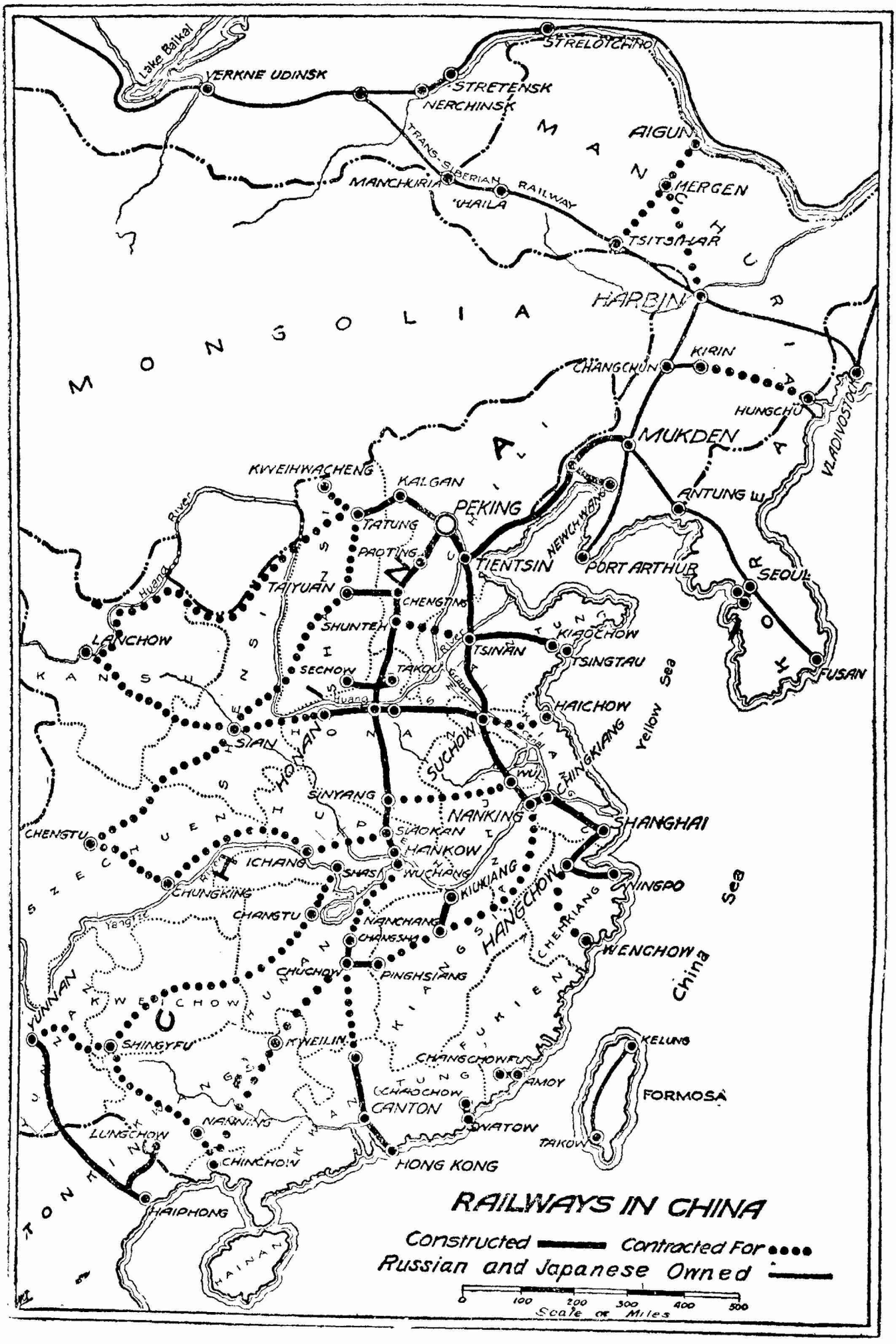
The wheelbarrow is another form of conveyance even more destructive of Chinese roads. It is usually unevenly loaded up to about 800 pounds and with a tire width of 1¼ inches it does more than its part in cutting up the road. The Chinese wheelbarrow will seat 4 people, and costs the passenger about 4 cents a mile. It is trundled all day long by a coolie for the munificent sum of 12 to 16 cents.

It is interesting to note the cost of the various kinds of conveyance in China. The charge per ton per mile by cart is from $.04 to $.08; by boat from $.002 to $.004; by wheelbarrow, from $.04 to $.12; by mule, $.06; and by railway, $.004.

When we consider that labor cost is about one-tenth that of Europe, transportation in China is expensive, uncertain, and except on the railways, which are far too few, incapable of handling any large volume of traffic.

What China needs first of all is roads which can be used as feeders for standard gauge railroads. In building these China will follow the example of European nations which in developing overseas possessions have built roads to tax districts not prosperous enough to support a railway. Roads could be built on the Great Plain at an average cost of $6,000 per mile. By using the present income of the railroad 800 miles of road could be built each year. If roads were built preparatory to railroad building at a later date in the hill country south of the Yangtze river, the mineral wealth of Yunnan province could be properly developed. At present this province is dependent on mule and coolie transportation, which is far from satisfactory.

With good roads and motor-transportation aided by the government, it is estimated that freight could be carried for six mills a ton. It would be easy to secure good motor truck drivers and mechanics at a cost of 22 cents to 30 cents an hour. Easy access to existing railway zones would have a high educational value, stimulate trades now fast dying out, make an end to famine and stop brigandage. If the Chinese government wishes to confer a real and lasting benefit upon its people it can make no better beginning than to embark upon a policy of road building.—*From "Finance."*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Chinese Government Railways

Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Peinlo) Line

The Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Pienlo) Railway often called the Lunghai and Pienlo Line connects the main Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin lines with the Peking-Hankow line. It is 115 miles long and was financed principally by Franco-Belgian capital.

This line joins the Peking-Hankow Railway at Chenchow and an extension to Hsuchowfu on the Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin line is contemplated. The line is franchised and has a capital of Mex. $17,270,595 of which Mex. $17,182,006 is paid up. The franchise for its construction was granted to the Compagnie Generale des Chemins de fer et Tramways de Chine. 260 miles of extension to Sianfu was originally granted to two Chinese provincial companies. The first Section of 115 miles was redeemed by the Chinese Central Govenment in 1914.

The amount at credit for the cost of the railway was Mex. $16,527,779 and of this sum Mex. $16,300,117 has already been disbursed. Passenger receipts for the first five years working were: Mex. $273,489; $303,960; (No record); $482,097; $537,313. Freight receipts in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $261,348; and Mex. $274,960, and in 1914 and 1915 Mex. $457,388; and $485,377 respectively.

The general working expenses in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $465,179 and $524,741 and in 1914 and 1915 were Mex. $464,464 and $606,426 respectively.

Further information regarding the line may be obtained by addressing the

DIRECTOR GENERAL, LUNGHAI RAILWAY
Peking, China.

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eager to assert, but I think we can do it. Here in China, where the field is so large and so open to the best effort of us all, we can certainly do it. It would be impertinent for me to offer advice to you gentlemen. I have noted your acts in getting into closer relation with the Chinese commercial organisations and I learn with keen satisfaction of an American of the project for an Allied Chamber of Commerce, which I believe originated with you. I think that the probable international trade rivalry to which I have above referred may be safely left in the hands of merchants animated by the sentiments which your Chamber has expressed. I wish to thank you for the tolerance which you as individuals have shown to my inability to be of greater aid to you in the matter of licenses. I thank you for the good will you have shown to me and for this opportunity you have given me to address you."

Correspondence

What About the 600 Formosans?

EDITOR, MILLARD'S REVIEW:

Will any of the readers of your esteemed journal or a member of the Japanese government be good enough to inform me through the REVIEW as to the fate of the 600 and odd young Formosans who were put under arrest a few months ago in Formosa on a charge of conspiracy, stating the nature of the trial given to them and also explaining as to why this important news has not been made public?

AN ASIATIC.

Shanghai, September 30, 1918.

THE EDITOR, MILLARD'S REVIEW:

Dear Sir,—Whenever I go to the local Japanese postoffice to transact business I find the windows over-crowded, persons elbowing each other to reach the window. I have never been able to leave the postoffice without wasting an hour or so waiting for my turn to reach the window. The staff is not only slow and over-worked but quite insufficient. As this reflects badly on the Japanese postal administration, I hope the authorities will do something to relieve the situation.

H. P. S.

Shanghai, October 2, 1918.

What They Say About The Review

"I am sure you will be glad to hear that many people in Tientsin other than Americans have complimented the REVIEW and that you are making fast strides to the place you are aspiring to in the Far Eastern newspaper world."

M. A.

Tientsin, September 25, 1918.

"You may be interested to know that the REVIEW is being used this year in a college course on current literature in the Canton Christian College.

John Barrow.

Canton, September 19, 1918.

"During the spring term, Foochow College used your REVIEW in the Sixth Year Course with profit and pleasure. I am writing to ask you to send us twenty-seven subscriptions again for this term.

Willard L. Beard.

Foochow, September 23, 1918.

Women's Work

American Woman's Club Holds First Meeting of Year

More than seventy-five members were present at the first meeting of the American Woman's Club held on Tuesday afternoon, October 1, at the Carlton Cafe from 4 to 6 o'clock. Tea was served at four o'clock, after which the regular program was given. Mrs. W. H. Lunt, president of the club, presided. Reports from the various committees of the departments were heard and several musical numbers were given by Mrs. Taylor and Miss Mary McConnell, accompanied by Miss Jansen. An interesting address was given by Mrs. H. H. Arnold, active in Red Cross work in Shanghai, who told of the work done in the past by the women in Red Cross workrooms and the necessity for more women to give their services. Mrs. Arnold stated that of the 250 members belonging to the American Woman's Club only 165 were regular Red Cross workroom attendants, and at least 15 more were needed for work at the regular workrooms at 18-B Kiangse Road or at the Hongkew Circle at 203 North Szechuen Road from 9 a. m. to 12 noon and 1 to 5 p. m. Professor A. H. Robertson, of the Y. M. C. A. lecture section, gave an interesting address on experiences in Russia and in his remarks stated that Russia would soon become a power as an Ally again and that the Russian situation must first be settled before peace could be effected—that Russia must have a voice at the conference. Mrs. Baldwin, Mrs. Gregory, Mrs. Ashley and Mrs. Overton announced the plans of the coming year for the literary department and the musical department. Mrs. C. S. Lobingier told of the active work the women were doing in Red Cross chapters at home and brought greetings from affiliated clubs at home. The regular meetings of the club will he held on the first and third Tuesdays of each month.

American College Club to Meet

Announcements have been mailed to the members of the American College Club of China of a meeting to be held on Tuesday, October 8, at the home of Mrs. J. C. McCracken, 8 Darroch Road. There will be a business meeting and plans for the programs to be given at the various meetings of the club will also be discussed. Tea will be served at 4 p. m., after which there will be special music.

Red Cross Notes

A service flag bearing thirty-three stars waves from the window of Mrs. Eva Hart of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Thirty-three immediate relatives—cousins, brothers and one brother-in-law—have fallen fighting with Great Britain's armies. A son, 19 years old, has just recently enlisted.

A Broadwood grand piano has been presented to the Shanghai chapter of the American Red Cross by E. Gilchrist, Commissioner of Customs at Ningpo, China. The piano will be raffled at the American Club, the proceeds to be given to the Red Cross. The tickets are Mex. $5.00 and may be had at the American Club, 33 Nanking Road.

Three hundred women Red Cross ambulance drivers will be sent to France as motor drivers for overseas service. Volunteers will be selected from the Red Cross motor corps maintained in several cities and

Chinese Government Railways

Peking-Hankow Line

"The Road Through the Heart of China"

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THE Peking-Hankow Line, the most important section of China's overland route, enables tourists and travellers to get a glimpse of Old China, the train passing through magnificent scenery, traversing the great plains of Chihli, the central portion of Honan and the mountainous region of the eastern Hupeh province.

THE Peking-Hankow route joins at Fengtai the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railway, by means of which this line is connected with the railways in Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia, while steamer facilities at Hankow bring it into easy communications with the Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

FROM the Capital to Hankow the journey occupies 34 hours, by the daily through train which is provided with up-to-date sleeping and dining accommodations.

CHI KUNG SHAN Mountain (Summer Resort), not many Summer Resorts in China inland can bear comparison with the natural charming views that reward those who ascend the mountain of Chi Kung Shan whose summit stands at an altitude of 1980 ft. On reaching Sintien station, situated 110 m. from Hankow, a serpentine road climbs the mountain, on top of which are hundreds of beautiful bungalows awaiting vacationists. This popular resort is celebrated for its scenery, where an almost unbroken communion with nature can be enjoyed for a week at a time.

HSI LING or WESTERN TOMBS. With their present-day accessibility, there is now little excuse for visitors to Peking omitting a trip to the Western Tombs, undoubtedly one of the most impressive sights in China. The site of these beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs is close to Liang Ku Chwang station, 79 m. from Peking, which is reached by a Branch-line formerly built for the exclusive use of the Imperial Sovereigns when visiting the Tombs of their ancestors. The Western Tombs include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors and three Empresses, as well as those of a number of princesses. The region is justly appreciated for the charming scenery surrounding the Imperial Tombs and is highly recommended to any one in search of the extraordinary and beautiful.

the women selected must be twenty-five years old, physically fit and capable of acting as motor messengers, ambulance or camion drivers. Expenses and a small salary will be paid.

A Red Cross chapter has been recently formed in Manila, P. I., composed of Filipino women. The organization will be so conducted that it will prove an honor not only for its members but also for the country. Its formation is indicative of the patriotic as well as humanitarian spirit with which the Filipino women today respond to the civic obligations which war times impose, according to the *Philippine National Weekly*. The good wishes and applause of the people go to these Filipino women who, inspired by the ambition to see triumphant the cause for which America, the Philippines and the Allies are fighting, have decided to organize the new auxiliary of the Red Cross in order to do their bit towards relieving the fighting soldiers at the front.

Far Eastern Press Opinion

Much of China's Trouble Due to Germany

From the "Canton Times" (Chinese)

The seizure and occupation of Kiachow is a sample of the inquity of the German government. That the murder of a German missionary by an ignorant rabble should furnish the pretext to achieve the Kaiser's ambition for Oriental aggrandisement outrages all sense of justice. A consequence most unfortunate to China—arising from this high-handed German robbery—was the necessity for the readjustment of the balance of power in the Far East. England occupied Weihaiwei; Russia, Port Arthur; and France, Kwangchowan. Again Russia, not being satisfied with Port Arthur, began a movement for an ice-free port on the Korean coast, which movement resulted in the Russo-Japanese war, and in Japan's taking over Port Arthur and Talienwan, and practically controlling the destiny of Manchuria to-day.

All these political misfortunes we owe to Germany and more. As a nation we are inclined to forgive and forget the wrongs done to us, and we readily sympathize with an enemy because he is being pounced upon by superior numbers. But we ought not to forget that if an enemy runs amuck, casting death and destruction broadcast, as the Germans have done, such sympathy is not only misplaced but inconsistent with the dictates of humanity and with our position as an ally of the Allied Nations. Besides, we should remember our unfortunate countrymen who were indiscriminately slaughtered with the Boxers by the Germans in 1900. It is a great pity that, owing to internal troubles in China, we have not been able to give any material assistance to our allies, and that we have perforce to play the part of spectators in the world's greatest war, and to wish with all hearts that the Allies will emerge triumphant in the cause of Democracy over Militarism.

Japanese Medicines under Chinese Names

From the "Central China Post" (Hankow)

During the course of the last few years, many Japanese medicines have been imported into China for sale for the cure of all ailments, of which Jintan, a sort of summer medicine, is one. Chinese medicine merchants and dealers are agitating against this "Jintan" because it uses the trade mark of Chungkua Jintan or "Chinese Medicinal Pills" in the hope of masquerading as a Chinese product. This agitation has aroused great interest among native business men because it is believed that in addition to the use of European and American trade marks in China, there are many Japanese "cure-all" and other Japanese goods, which have been registered in Chinese government offices as of Chinese make by simply adding the characters "Chungkuo" to their titles. That the Japanese are doing excellent business with these medicines is shown by the report of the Shanghai Chinese Chamber of Commerce to the Peking Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce which says that one Tls. 100,000 worth of Jintan was sold in China in 1916 and a large amount of Japanese "Chungkiangtang"—a cure-all for women and girls. The agitators have already petitioned the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce urging that no foreign medicines or other goods should be permitted in their titles to use the words Chungkuo (China).

Deceiving the Japanese People

From the "Asahi" (Tokio)

So far as we can judge from our experiences in the past, the Genro seem to have some different aim in their attempt to create a whole-nation cabinet. In other words, the whole-nation cabinet is nothing but a signboard to deceive the people's eyes, the Genro in reality being anxious to protect the interests of themselves and the bureaucrats. The Genro are saying that the Premier should not be selected among the leaders of political parties as they are unfitted to head a whole-nation cabinet. Thus, if they fail to get Marquis Saionji's consent, who will be their next choice? Viscount Kiyoura or Viscount Hirata—bureaucrats of the bureaucrats. Are the people still ignorant of the secret in the Genro's attempt to create a whole-nation cabinet?

Let Japanese Business Men Lead in China Policy

From the Toho Jiron (Eastern Review) Japan

Dr. "Konan" Naito, of Kyoto Imperial University, an authority on Chinese history and affairs, declares his conviction that after all Japan would do better to leave China alone than to interfere. He bases this unusual conclusion on the conviction that Japanese statesmanship is not equal to the task of dealing with the internal struggles of China with anything approaching to success. Dr. Naito, however, anticipates opposition to his theory, especially from those who advocate a strong policy in China for the reason that if spineless in her Chinese policy Japan will be outdone by other Powers, for he says there is not the least justification for supposing that any other Power is equal to what Japan has failed to do, that is, compose the disputes between North and South. Dr. Naito concedes that joint action on the part of those Powers which are most interested in China if sufficiently effective will lead to a speedy agreement between the factions, but doubts if a peace thus achieved will ever compensate for the cost incurred in the undertaking.

Dr. Naito has faith in the ability of the Japanese engaged in the opening up of China to extend the influence of their country, and believes that the foundations of Japan's position as the leader of the East can only be laid by these Japanese, and not by politicians.

Special Liberty Loan Service

The American Song Service will hold a special patriotic religious Service in commemoration of the recent Allied Victories and the present Liberty Loan Campaign in China in support of the Allied Armies of democracy and righteousness. The Service will be held on

Sunday Afternoon
October 6, 4:30 O'clock
Palace Hotel

The principal address will be delivered by the Rev. A. L. Warnshuis, M.A., B.D. and in addition there will be an address by Mrs. Charles S. Lobingier on the important part women are taking in the war. There will be special music, and the meeting will be presided over by Mr. Nelson T. Johnson, American Consul-in-Charge.

Since this is the opening meeting of the American Song Service and because of the special importance of this occasion, arrangements have been made for accommodating a large attendance. The Song Service Committee extends a special invitation to all Americans and all other persons of Allied nationality in Shanghai to attend this Service. The meeting will begin promptly at 4:30 o'clock and will close before 6 o'clock.

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China and America Must Develop Trade Relations

The following is from an address delivered by C. H. Chu, Chinese Consul-General at San Francisco, before the San Francisco Advertising Club on August 7, 1918.

CHINA has been a great world market in which international competition used to be very keen. But since the war broke out, European products have gradually disappeared in the Oriental market. Such a splendid commercial opportunity in China, a manufacturing country like America cannot afford to overlook. America ought to enlarge and build up her foreign trade in China at this time to a magnificent extent. But as a matter of fact, she is not doing so. According to the statistics published by the Chinese Customs and also the report of the American Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai, the American goods imported into China in 1917 were only a little over 11 per cent of the total imports against 10 per cent in the previous year. The figure shows a very little increase since the outbreak of war.

This war will result in a great change in the commercial world. The commercial center of the world after the war will be shifted. It is safe to say that the position of both sides of the Pacific will naturally become most important and active in the world's commerce. Now is the time for our business men of the countries on the Pacific to plan for commercial and industrial cooperation for the near future. To accomplish this end, American capitalists should invest money productively in the Far East; American manufacturers should put up new factories in Chinese territory; American scientific experts should extend their helping hands to the people in the Orient. China possesses labor, an important factor in production, especially during and after the time of war; China's raw materials are unlimited, a great advantage for manufacturing purposes; China has varieties of climate and fertility of soils which can turn out any kind and any amount of foodstuffs to meet the demand; there are in China valuable mines, which have been locked up for many thousands of years, ready to be opened for obtaining material products. In short, China is a self-supporting country. She is eligible to build up all varieties of home industry. Yet she has not been able to achieve much. China is looking for support and co-operation from her sister and senior republic, America—a country that has such a splendid record of fair dealing with China in the past. We are not so selfish as to desire to monopolize our home industrial activities. Our door is open widely. We are welcoming foreign banks, capitalists, manufacturers, enterprisers and scientific experts, especially those from America. We are also looking for supplies of machinery and tools from America. In reciprocity, we are willing to supply anything that we have, such as raw materials, foodstuffs and labor if you want it.

It seems to me, the possibility of consuming Chinese products in America is great, yet hitherto there has been a lack of mutual commercial understanding as to the demands of both countries. If America is to secure a larger share in the Chinese great world market, and to make the Pacific coast a great commercial center of the world, preparation to-day towards cooperating with her sister and junior republic on the other side of the Pacific for after-the-war commerce is essential. Mutual help means mutal benefit. Cooperation in the line of commerce and industry, if carried out successfully, will be not only benefitial to China, but will be also beneficial to America, through whose efforts, strength and efficiency free commerce will be given the world.

Chinese Cotton Largely Adulterated

The Cotton Anti-Adulteration Association held its annual meeting Monday afternoon in the offices of Jardine, Matheson & Co., E. C. Pearce presiding over a good attendance of members. The chairman, in the course of his statement on the report and accounts, said that the association had dealt with more cotton than in any previous year. The quantity as compared with the last two seasons was: 1915-1916, Pcls. 664,485; 1916-1917, Pcls. 829,013; 1917-1918, Pcls. 1,160,197. Of this year's crop 64 per cent contained more than 12 per cent moisture, and 7 per cent contained over 12 per cent, the same percentage, curiously enough, as for the previous year. If they allowed the Chinese up to 12 per cent for the so-called natural moisture in China cotton, no less than 71 per cent of the cotton that came under the notice of the association contained added water. In other words 823,700 piculs of cotton were adulterated to an extent exceeding 12 per cent. The accounts showed a credit balance on the season's working of Tls. 30,553.85.

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Peking-Suiyuan Line Shows Good Profit

The report concerning the operating revenues of the Peking Suiyuan Chinese Government Railway Line for August 1918 when compared with the corresponding period of the period of the previous year, shows a remarkable increase. From this it can be seen that the traffic of this Line has increased steadily. The following table shows the comparative figures.

	Revenue for August	Revenue for period January to August.
1918	$287,069	$2,688.552
1917	194,901	2,162,221
Increase	$ 92,168	$ 526,331

New Books and Publications

The Voice of Japanese Democracy, by Ozaki Yokio, M. P. Yokohama: Kelly and Walsh.

THE book contains an introduction by Marquis Okuma, the late Prime Minister of Japan, who in introducing Mr. Ozaki observes that the Emperors of Japan have ever identified the imperial interests with those of the people, which custom has been developed and fostered during a period of thirty centuries. I wonder how Marquis Okuma can be so ignorant of the very elements of the history of Japan, for Jimmu Tenno, who is said to be the founder of the imperial dynasty, came to the throne in 660 B.C., according to the ancient records of Japan, though this fact of the antiquity of the imperial dynasty is disputed by all European antiquarians.

This book is really one of the most candid publications of Japan. Mr. Ozaki is frank enough to observe that the Imperial Household of Japan has not been free from trouble at the hands of the people. The case of Godaigo Tenno, who was so cruelly treated, dethroned and exiled by some of his subjects, is not a solitary example in the history of Japan.

He emphasises the fact that in spite of these examples the Emperors have ever loved the people as their children, though during the 700 years or so preceding the Restoration in 1868 the Emperors were virtually nonentities and some of them lived and died in great poverty, the real power having been usurped by the military men. But Meiji Tenno, undoubtedly one of the best rulers in the world, who alone is more responsible for the present exalted position of the nation than all the Kidos, Okubos and Itos, turned a new leaf and exerted himself to his utmost capacity for the welfare of the nation. He granted a constitution which, though defective and undemocratic, is a distinct improvement on the previous system of government. But the men of the Chosu and Satsuma clans who helped considerably in the Restoration have monopolised the government and all the important offices are filled by them or their men. They control the army and the navy, and as they are militarists the civilians have little or no power in the government. Mr. Ozaki makes it very clear that this system of militarism is decidedly harmful to the country and is a menacing obstacle to democracy. These military cliques do not allow the Emperor to ascertain the opinion of the people and thus defeat the very object of the oath of the great Emperor Meiji.

The appointment of Count Terauchi as the Premier by these militarists was an infringment of the constitution because Terauchi had few supporters in the House. Still the militarists, by adopting unconstitutional means, kept him in office about two years. Mr. Ozaki strongly objects to this and says that the country faces a great danger under the circumstances.

The author makes no secret of the fact that an anti-foreign tendency is growing in Japan and that the people, being blinded by the sudden prosperity, think that they are superior to any European nation in power and culture. He sounds a timely note of warning and asks his countrymen to realise the true position of Japan. He says that the Japanese though so boastful of their patriotic spirit are far behind the British in demonstrating patriotism. "Most of our university students avail themselves of their special privilege to obtain a postponement of military enlistment; but nearly two-thirds of the students in the two great English Universities of Oxford and Cambridge have voluntarily come forward and joined the colors."

A perusal of the book under review will reveal the fact that the Shogunate still continues in Japan in some form or other and the militarists of Sat-cho clans are all powerful. His Imperial Majesty Mutsuhito is a democratic ruler full of kindness and anxious to improve the country following in the footsteps of his illustrious father Meiji, but the militarists stand in the way of reforms. Their own men, all militarists, govern Korea and Formosa and the civilians have little chance of obtaining a post of responsibility.

The book contains many stanzas by the late Emperor Meiji which prove how His Majesty thought, sang and worked for the good of his people day and night. He was a great poet and the author of about 100,000 stanzas.

Mr. Ozaki is the greatest orator and brilliant politician of Japan and we congratulate him on the production of this pamphlet which is really a frank expression of his mind. If there were many frank men like him in Japan, she would regain her lost reputation as a nation of open-minded people.

I am sure the "Our-Japan" and "Our-Japan" type patriots will not like Mr. Ozaki's frankness.

Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1913. Government Printing Press: Washington.

THIS bulky volume containing 956 pages of close typed matter has been issued by the Department of Commerce of the United States. It shows that the year under review in spite of the war has been remarkably prosperous. There was an increase of $483,165,725 in the imports of gold and $849,188 in silver. The total excess of exports in merchandise during the year amounts to $1,495,093,834. During the year 1917 the total tonnage of the vessels entering in the foreign trade amounted to 59,472,176, which shows an increase in tonnage by 1,077,721, while the tonnage of the vessels cleared in the foreign trade shows an increase of 345,938.

This report clearly proves that in spite of America's colossal efforts to help the Allies in winning the war for democracy the commerce of the nation has been quite prosperous and there is a marked increase in the exports to the Asiatic countries.

H. P. S.

In the United States Court for China

Recent Filings:

September 27, 1918; Cause No. 676; United States of America v. Charles A. Krausch; amended information.

" 27, " Cause No. 691; United States of America v. Paul Oscar Lucas; information.

" 27, " Cause No. 692; United States of America v. Raymond Taylor; information.

" 28, " Cause No. 685; In re Last Will and Testament of Anita McFarlane Hazelton, deceased; oath; letters of special administration.

" 30, " Cause No. 677; United States of America v. Jose Ampil Diaz; defendant's brief.

October 1, 1918; Cause No. 629; In re Estate of George F. DeVol, deceased; final account; petition.

" 2, " Cause No. 689; United States of America v. Jose Ampil Diaz; prosecution's brief.

October 2, " Cause No. 674; Wen Tsung Yao v. L. Kamsui; defendant's notice of motion re petition.

" 2, " In re application of Paul F. Faison, for admission to the bar; report of examining committee.

" 2, " In re application of Allison DeF. Gibbs, for admission to the bar; report of examining committee.

" 3, " Cause No. 644; In re Estate of Kate Landers, deceased; appearance of counsel for father of deceased.

" 3, " Cause No. 657; John Layton Company v. Carl Blomberg; plaintiff's brief.

Hearings:

September 27, 1918; Cause No. 655; Li Tay O v. Manchurian-American Trading Corporation.

" 27, " Cause No. 692; United States v. Raymond Taylor; trial.

" 27, " Cause No. 676; United States v. Charles A. Krausch; trial.

" 27, " Cause No. 691; United States v. Paul Oscar Lucas; trial.

October 3, " In re application of Paul F. Faison, for admission to the bar; on motion.

" 3, " In re application of Allison DeF. Gibbs, for admission to the bar; on motion.

" 3, " Cause No. 657; John Layton Company v. Carl Blomberg; on motion for new trial.

Judgments and Orders:

September 27, 1918; Cause No. 665; Li Tay O. v. Manchurian-American Trading Company; judgment.

27, " Cause No. 692; United States v. Raymond Taylor; sentence.

27, 1918; Cause Nos. 678, 679, 682; United States v. Jose A. Diaz; decisions.

October 1, 1918; Cause No. 676; United States v. Charles A. Krausch; sentence.

" 1, " Cause No. 691; United States v. Paul Oscar Lucas; sentence.

" 3, " In re application of Allison DeF. Gibbs, for admission to the bar; admitted.

" 4, " Cause Nos. 677, 680, 681, 689; United States of America v. Jose A. Diaz; decisions.

Assignments for Hearing:

October 9, 1918; Cause No. 674; Wen Tsung Yao v. L. Kamsui; on defendant's motion to make more definite.

" 10, " Cause No. 684; In re Last Will and Testament of Martha Marian Brodhurst, deceased; on petition for admission of Will to probate.

" 12, " Cause No. 685; In re Last Will and Testament of Anita McFarlane Hazelton, deceased; on petition for admission of Will to probate.

UNITED STATES *vs.* JOSE A. DIAZ
(Cause No. 689.)
Filed October 4, 1918.

SYLLABUS

1. **Forgery:** "*Certificate of citizenship.*" A passport reciting that the person therein mentioned is a citizen is "a certificate of citizenship" within the terms of the Federal Penal Code, Sec. 74, and a fraudulent alteration thereof constitutes the crime of forgery as defined in said section.

2—: *Averment of time. A variance* between pleading and proof as to the date of uttering a passport already forged is immaterial where no prejudice to the accused is claimed and where the time specified antedates the information.

3—: *Intent* as defined in the statute found to have been established.

R. T. Bryan, Jr., Esquire, Assistant Special United States Attorney, for the prosecution.
M. L. Heen, Esquire, for the defense.

LOBINGIER, J.:

The information in this cause charges the defendant with

> " the crime of Forgery: in that the said Jose Ampil Diaz, on or about the 27th day of October, 1916, in the city of Hongkong, with intent to injure and defraud the Government of the United States of America, did alter, forge and mutilate Philippine passport, No. 4871, by erasing the name of one Raymundo Conni, in whose favor the said passport was issued, and put therein instead the name of the said Jose Ampil Diaz, and the said Jose Ampil Diaz, on or about the 18th day of December, 1916, at Shanghai, China, within the jurisdiction of this Court, did with intent to defraud the United States Government, knowingly utter and publish as true and genuine the said false, altered and forged passport, at the United States Consulate General at Shanghai, China, thereby fraudulently obtaining registration."

The information is based primarily upon the following provision—

> " Whoever shall falsely make, forge, or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be falsely made, forged, or counterfeited, or shall knowingly aid or assist in falsely making, forging, or counterfeiting any certificate of citizenship, with intent to use the same, or with the intent that the same may be used by some other person, shall be fined not more than ten thousand dollars, or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both." [1]

The alteration charged is admitted by the accused who says that he did it at the instigation of the passport clerk in Manila where the instrument was issued. But defendant's counsel contends that the provision above quoted " cannot be applied on the ground that it refers specifically to certificates of citizenship. A passport is not such a certificate." No authorities are cited for this contention and those which we have consulted use the terms " passport" and " certificate" interchangeably. Thus a well known author says—

> " The passport, sea-brief, sea-letter or pass: this is a *certificate* granted by authority of the neutral state, giving permission to the master of the ship to proceed on the voyage." [2]

So an early Federal statute imposes a penalty upon

> "Every person who knowingly makes, utters, or publishes any false sea-letter, Mediterranean passport, or *certificate of registry*." [3]

Attorney-General Taft in an opinion written in 1876 defines the passport there under consideration as

> " Merely a certificate of citizenship and of identity; its purpose being to enable the bearer to be admitted within the territory of a foreign government in the quality of, and with the privileges thereby allowed to, a foreign citizen." [4]

In our Federal legislation the phrase " certificate of citizenship " was employed as early as 1815[5] with reference to evidence of naturalization.[6] Moreover, it is held that a " certificate of citizenship " need not actually recite that the subject is a citizen; it is sufficient if it set forth the judicial proceedings which the statute prescribes as a condition to obtaining naturalization.[7]

The instrument in question, in which the defendant admits having inserted his own name after erasing that of another, recites in part as follows:

> " I, the undersigned, Governor-General of the Philippine Islands, hereby request all whom it may concern to permit Dr. Jose A. Diaz, a Citizen of the Philippine Islands, owing allegiance to the United States, safely and freely to pass, and in case of need to give him all lawful Aid and Protection. Given under my hand and the Seal of the Philippine Islands, at the City of Manila, the 18th day of October in the year 1916, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and forty-first. (Sgd) Francis Burton Harrison, Governor-General."

It would seem that such an instrument might more accurately be termed a " certificate of citizenship " than the one construed in the case last cited. For this one actually recites that the subject mentioned is a citizen, and in order to constitute a certificate it is not necessary that any form of the word " certify " be used;[8] it is sufficient, according to a leading lexicographer, if written assurance be given " that a fact exists."[9] It will be seen that the main purpose of the instrument in question is to give " assurance " that the person mentioned is a citizen.

It is true that the section above quoted from the Penal Code was originally enacted as a part of the present naturalization law [10] and probably referred to certificates of naturalization. But the enactment of the Federal Penal Code which " codified, revised and amended " the penal laws [11] took this particular section out of the original act and would seem to have removed any limitation upon its meaning due to the original context. As it stands, the phrase " certificate of citizenship " is unlimited and in the light of the authorities above reviewed we have no hesitation in holding that it includes a passport such as this. We need not, therefore, consider whether the acts charged constitute an offence under the other provisions specified in the information [12].

Defendant's counsel further contends that " time has not been correctly laid in the information." It is not denied that the alteration was effected on October 27 as charged but it appears that the accused presented his altered passport at the Shanghai Consulate-General on November 6, 1916, instead of December 18 as there specified. The mistake in the date is due to a notation in the certificate of registry which was assumed by the pleader to be the date of registry but which at the trial was shown to have been merely the date on which the

1. Federal Penal Code, Sec. 74.
2. Arnould on Marine Insurance (7th Ed) II, 759.
3. Act of Congress of March 2, 1803, 2 U. S. Sts. at Large, Chap. 18, p. 209; Rev. Stats. Sec. 4191.
4. Opinions of Attorneys General, XV, 117.
5. Act of Congress of March 3, 1813, 2 U. S. Sts. at Large, 809.
6. Campbell v. Gordon, 6 Cranch U. S. 176, 3 Law Ed., 190.
7. Dolan v. U. S., 133 Fed. 440, where the authorities are ably reviewed.
8. Anderson's Law Dictionary, *ad verbum*; Cook v. Ziff Lodge, 80 Ark. 31, 96 S. W. 618, where the following was held to constitute a certificate: " Given to the Chicot Life on the 17th day of May for publication. R. D. Chotard, Clerk." " Published in Chicot Country Life for two issues, to wit, 21st day of May and 28th day of May, 1901. R. D. Chotard, Clerk (Seal)."
9. Anderson's Law Dictionary, *ad verbum*.
10. Act of Congress of June 29, 1906, 34 U. S. Stats. at Large, Chap. 3592, Sec. 16.
11. Act of Congress of March 4, 1909, 35 U. S. Stats. at Large, Chap. 321.
12. Act of Congress of March 3, 1901, 31 U. S. Stats. at Large, Chap. 854, Sec. 843; Act of Congress of March 3, 1899, 30 U. S. Stats at Large, Chap. 429, p 1263—1266 (Compiled Laws of Alaska, Sec. 1956).

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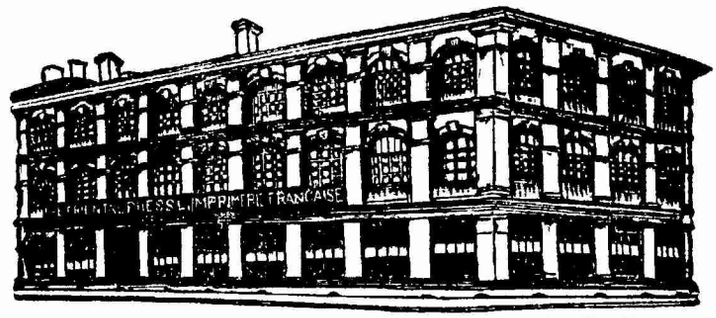

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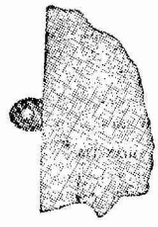

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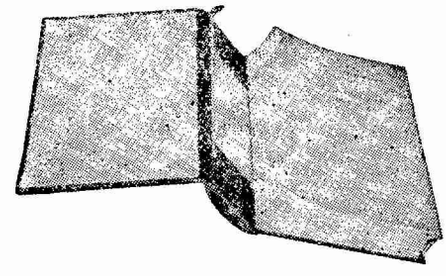

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original was forwarded to Washington. Counsel cites two early Federal cases[13] to the effect that a variance like this is fatal. But long after these cases were decided Congress enacted a statute reading as follows:

> "No indictment found and presented by a grand jury in any district or circuit or other court of the United States shall be deemed insufficient, nor shall the trial, judgment, or other proceeding thereon be affected by reason of any defect or imperfection in matter of form only, which shall not tend to the prejudice of the defendant."[14]

Under this provision the Supreme Court has held that a variance[15] between pleading and proof is immaterial as to time and even an omission of the date[16] is not fatal. In the case last cited the court, thru Mr. Justice Brown, said—

> "Good pleading undoubtedly requires an allegation that the offence was committed on a particular day, month and year, but it does not necessarily follow that the omission to state a particular day is fatal upon a motion in arrest of judgment. Neither is it necessary to prove that the offence was committed upon the day alleged, unless a particular day be made material by the statute creating the offence. Ordinarily, proof of any day before the finding of the indictment, and within the statute of limitations, will be sufficient." [17]

That very able and but recently retired Federal judge, Putnam, said in respect to a similar objection:

> "On principle, allegations of time in criminal pleadings ought to be made with approximate accuracy; yet, by authority of a practice which has now continued so long that it must be yielded to, time need not be proved as stated, and these allegations touching it are the most useless portions of criminal pleadings." [18]

These utterances apply with special force here where the first step in the crime, the alteration, is conceded to have occurred on the date specified and where it is not even suggested that the variance as to the date of utterance has prejudiced the accused.

It is finally contended that the evidence "fails to disclose that the alleged acts of forgery were done with felonious intent." We need not stop to analyze the defendant's improbable story that he made this alteration innocently at the suggestion of the passport clerk whose name he does not know, whom he had never seen before and who invited the accused to his boarding house for that purpose. The defendant is a mature man, with a professional education and it would hardly aid him if his claim in this respect were accepted. For the only intent which the (the section quoted from) Penal Code requires is the "intent to use the same" or "intent that the same may be used by some other person." That the defendant not only intended to use this altered passport but did use it is undisputed.

We must accordingly find him guilty as charged and he is, therefore, sentenced to a term of two years of imprisonment, to be served in Bilibid Prison, Manila, Territory of the Philippines, and to pay a fine of Five Hundred Dollars, United States Currency, together with the costs of this prosecution, with subsidiary imprisonment therein, according to law in case of insolvency.

By the Court,

CHARLES S. LOBINGIER,
Judge.

13. U. S. V. Bowman, 2 Wash, 328, 24 Fed. 1212 (1808); U. S. v. McNeal, 1 Gall. 387, 26 Fed. Cas. 1132 (1813).
14. Act of Congress of June 1, 1872, 17 U. S. Stats. at Large, Chap. 255, p. 198; Rev. Stats. Sec. 1025.
15. Matthews v. U. S., 161 U. S. 500, Cf. U. S. v. Bornemann, 35 Fed. 824.
16. Ledbetter v. U. S., 170 U. S. 606.
17. Id. 612, citing Armstrong v. State, 145 Ind. 609; Gratz v. Commonwealth, 96 Ky. 162; U. S. v. Conrad, 59 Fed. Red. 458; Fleming v. State, 136 Ind. 149; State v. McCarthy, 44 La. Ann. 323, see also U. S. v. Howard, 132 Fed. 325,335; Cyc. XXII. 315. note 58.
18. U. S. v. Potter, 56 Fed. 83, 95.

UNITED STATES vs. JOSE A. DIAZ.
(Causes Nos. 680, 681)
(*Filed October 4, 1918*)

SYLLABUS

1. **Assault:** *Grades.* As defined in the Federal Penal Code (Sec. 276) assault consists of two grades, one of the distinctions between which is the "intent to do bodily harm."

2..... : *Intent.* An accused cannot be convicted of the more serious grade where the information fails to charge such intent.

R. T. Bryan, Jr. Esquire, Assistant Special United States Attorney, for the prosecution.

M. L. Heen, Esquire, for the defense.

LOBINGIER, J.:

The information in Cause No. 689 charges that the accused—

> "on or about the 27th day of March, 1918, at BC 53-54 Range Road, Shanghai, China, did without just cause or excuse, with intent to do bodily harm, assault one * * * by throwing poison in her face, causing her great bodily harm, and thereby was and is guilty of the crime of felonious assault, against the laws of the United States of America (Federal Penal Code of 1910, Sec. 276)."

In Cause No. 681 the information charges that he

> "on or about the 15th day of April, 1918, at BC 53-54 Range Road, Shanghai, China, did unlawfully strike, beat, wound and kick one * * * causing her great bodily haim and injury, and thereby was and is guilty of the crime of felonious assault, against the laws of the United States of America (Federal Penal Code of 1910, Sec. 276)."

The accused and the complaining witness were living together, tho unmarried, at the time of these alleged occurrences and continued so to live until the latter part of June of the same year. The complaining witness, however, is the only one who testifies to the occurrence alleged in the first information and there is no corroboration, except the affirmative answer of a Chinese witness (Kong Woo) to the very suggestive question—

> Do you or do you not remember ever having helped * * * wash some poison off her face?

There is no explanation as to how he knew it was poison or why he should be called to remove it. The defendant admits that he had prepared a poisonous mixture but claims that it was for use in his professional work as a physician, that the complaining witness had taken possession of it without his knowledge and was about to swallow it and that in taking it from her some of it was accidentally spilled upon her person. This explanation may not seem very credible but on the other hand it appears strange, if the complaining witness had been the victim of such a serious attempt, that she did not complain to outsiders and still more strange that she continued to live with the accused for nearly three months longer.

The failure to complain is the more conspicuous because it appears that she did make prompt complaint regarding the assault alleged in the second charge. Several witnesses testify to seeing marks of violence upon her person which she stated were caused by the accused, and the same Kong Woo specifically testifies to having seen the accused strike the complainant. The explanation offered by the accused does not in our judgment overcome this testimony and we must find the evidence sufficient to convict in Cause No. 681 tho insufficient in Cause No. 680.

It will be seen that the information in Cause No. 681 does not allege that the assault was committed "with intent to do bodily harm" or "without just cause or excuse" which are the phrases used in the statute[1] to define the more serious assaults. Such intent "is an

1. Federal Penal Code, Sec. 276.

essential element of the offence,[2] and in the absence of the averment or proof thereof we can find the accused guilty of no more than the lighter assault specified in the statute. He is accordingly so convicted, and a fine of Fifty Dollars United States currency is imposed with the costs of this prosecution, and with subsidiary imprisonment, in Belibid Prison, Manila, according to law, in case of insolvency.

By the Court,

CHARLES S. LOBINGIER,
Judge.

2. Corpus Juris, V, 739 and cases cited in note 9.

UNITED STATES vs. JOSE A. DIAZ.
(Cause No. 677.)
Filed October 4, 1918.

SYLLABUS

Perjury: *Evidence.* A charge that the accused did "swear that a certain passport was issued in his name and for him" is not supported by evidence that he merely delivered an altered passport to an official without any statement, sworn or otherwise, as to the name in which it was issued nor for whom.

R. T. Bryan, Jr., Esquire, Assistant Special United States Attorney, for the prosecution.
M. L. Heen, Equire, for the defense.

LOBINGIER, J.:

The information in this cause charges that the accused:

> "on or about the 18th day of October, 1916, at the American Consulate General at Shanghai, China, did feloniously on his examination as an affiant, before an American Consular official, duly sworn to testify to the truth, in matters relating to his registration as an American citizen, which Consular official had the authority to administer the said oath, swear that Philippine Passport No. 4871 was issued in his name and for him when in truth and in fact the said passport was issued in the name of one Raymundo Conni, the name of the said Raymundo Conni having been erased by him, the said Jose Ampil Diaz, and his own name put in place thereof, the matters so testified to being material to his registration as an American citizen, and the testimony given being willfully false."

The evidence discloses that the accused did appear at the Shanghai Consulate-General and present the passport in question which, as found in another cause (No. 689), had been altered by him. It does not appear that any specific questions were asked him regarding the passport. It seems to have been accepted as genuine and while the presentation of it in its altered form was doubtless an act of deception on the part of the accused we find no evidence in support of the averment that he did "*swear* that Philippine passport No. 4871 was issued in his name and for him." To swear in legal parlance is "to take an oath before an officer"[1] that a specific assertion is true. We cannot see how one can be said to "swear" to the genuineness of a passport by merely delivering it, and no authority is cited for such a contention. Doubtless the act of delivery under the circumstances implied genuineness but it did not constitute swearing thereto. It may be also that such act was as morally reprehensible as an oath would have been but the accused is charged with having *sworn* to a particular fact and that charge is not supported by showing that he did something also tho it may have been equally wrong.

It is unnecessary to construe the language of the statute under which the information is brought for the latter must control and would not be aided by the language of the statute even if it were broader.

There being no evidence to support the specific charge the accused is acquitted with costs *de officio*.

By the Court,

CHARLES S. LOBINGIER,
Judge.

1. Anderson's Law Dictionary, *ad verbum*.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Last Will and Testament of MARTHA MARIAN BRODHURST, Deceased

Cause No. 684
Estate No. 257
NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Notice is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Special Administratrix of the above name decedent's estate; that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before March 14, 1919, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

MARY E. WALKER,
Special Administratrix,
11 Yuen Ming Yuen Road,
Shanghai China.

September 14, 1918.

At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: J. A. Fairchild, Tientsin; P. H. Vends, Singapore; J. E. Baker, Peking; J. W. Appleton, New York; Mrs. J. W. Appleton, New York; Mr. and Mrs. L. Esenblur; J. A. A. Veet, Hongkong; L. C. Van de Ven; C. H. Kwan, Singapore; K. Y. Kwan, Singapore; T. B. Kurovsky, Local; G. T. Sargent, Hangchow; E. M. Geibel, Kashing; Miss A. J. Guffin, Soochow; A. L. Milne, Hongkong; A. D. Gibbs, Manila; H. L. Reynalds, Seattle; A. Harrison, Manila; Miss M. Paterson; A. Rocha, Manila; R. A. Curry, Shanghai; Mr. and Mrs. J. Elmore, Local; Mrs. Cooper Davis, Ichong; Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Cooper, Weiheiwei; Miss E. Letoff, Tokyo; H. S. Irvine, U. S. A.; Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Lynch, Local; A. Paton; E. A. Nelson, Kobe; M. Nessen, Peking; F. C. Foard, Calcutta; C. A. Lockhart, Seattle; C. Jacobsen, Nanking; G. J. Riddick, Mentaitze; Mr. and Mrs. Hearne, Pukow; J. M. Pevitt, Vladivostock; C. Fribloy, Vladivostock; C. J. Coantzaki, Kobe; Mrs. F. S. Douglass, San Francisco; J. Rosarskaina; Selbourgr, Kobe; A. J. Daniels, Kiukiang; A. J. H. Carey, Hankow; Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Hansoll, Kobe; Miss A. M. Brown, Nanking; A. H, Hansen; M. Carther, Bankok; E. M. McGrath; F. R. McGrath; Mr. and Mrs. Hunter Mann, Hankow; Master Hunter Mann, Hankow.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week: Mr. and Mrs. Harper's V. E. Junius and children; Fred. W. Moore; O Steenstra; Mrs. E. Fairbank; Mr. and Mrs. A. Z. Wood; H. S. Irvine, U. S. A.; Mr. and Mrs. Greemberg and child; H. Brents; Mrs. M. Jolly, Japan; Mr. and Mrs. Levitsky, Nagasaki; Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Dessen aud child; Miss Marie Holkberg, Vladivostock; K. Perelmeeter, Vladivostock; Mr. and Mrs. S. N. Dramantides and child, Nagasaki; Mr and Miss Scotson, Japan; Miss E. Lee, Japan; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Dewe. Jones, Tientsin; F. W. Allenby, Hongkong; A. Pollmann, Payek; O. J. Oliifsen, Singapore; Fomenko, Harbin; Wm. Pokoruef, Hankow; J. V. B. Cremont, Rangoon; T. Hudmore, Nanking; F. Norton Bell, Canton; Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Lynch, Hankow; Honnke, Ysington; M. Mordarieff, Woosung; V. Mordaneff, Woosung; Miss T. Zubrezkii, Woosung; Mrs. V. Pocherra and child.

The following guests have registered at the Palace Hotel during the week: M. C. Jensen, Kiukiang; D. G. Ritzschel; Dairen; Miss D. Ritzschel, Dairen; A. S. Thomas, Tientsin; H. C. Reeks, Hangchow. Mrs. Zamiarine; W. Scheuter, Changsha; K. N. Ismay, Nanking; A. Sokulski, Tsinan; N. F. Tse, Tientsin; J. A. T. Thomas, Hankow; G. Worley, Amoy; A. B. Campbell, Shanghai; C. P. Sah, Peking; T. W. Fryer; Mr. and Mrs. A. Harland, Ichang; W. E. Anderson, Local; H. R. Philips, Wei Hei Wei; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Young, Nanking A. T. Suvoroff and son, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. J. Foster, Tientsin; Mrs. Cousland and children. Mrs. F. Ezra; Mrs. G. M. Pratt; J. Bragnier, Tientsin; L. P. Huang, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. G. F. L. Harrison; Tsepeng Chao, Tientsin; Miss M. Saxild, Peking; A. Boutakoff, Russia; S. H. Hanson; New York City; Mr. and Mrs. A. Mackenzie, Hongkong; A. Roose, Chinkinag; M. Winteler, Shanghai; W. S. Russell, Nanking.